COUPT OF CRIMINAL APPEALS

MAR 5 1993

Thomas Lowe, Clerk

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## ALPHABETICAL INDEX VOLUME XXVII <u>Page</u> BOLDING, JAMES Direct Cross Redirect Recross ROGERS, K. W. Direct Cross Redirect Recross SANDERS, DAVID Direct Direct, continued SHELDON, WESLEY CHARLES Direct Cross

CAUSE NO. 612408 IN THE 179TH DISTRICT COURT 2 STATE OF TEXAS OF 3 VS. RICK ALLAN RHOADES HARRIS COUNTY, T E X A S 4 5 APPEARANCES: 6 7 For the State: Ms. Carol Davies Ms. Claire Connors Assistant District Attorneys 8 Harris County, Texas 9 For the Defendant: Mr. James Stafford Ms. Deborah Kaiser 10 Attorneys at Law Houston, Texas 11 12 BE IT REMEMBERED that upon this the 13 28th day of September A.D. 1992, the above 14 entitled and numbered cause came on for trial 15 before the Honorable J. Michael Wilkinson, Judge 16 17 of the 179th District Court of Harris County, 18 Texas; and the State appearing by counsel and the Defendant appearing in person and by 19 counsel, the following proceedings were had, 20 21 viz: 22 23 24 25

(Not before the jury).

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MR. STAFFORD: For purpose of the record, Your Honor, before the jury is sworn in to hear the testimony and evidence in this case, I have previously filed an additional motion to prohibit the impaneling of the jury, requesting that this selected group of citizens be dismissed and another array of jurors be called over for the purpose of jury selection. stated previously, Your Honor, on the record, that there were a couple of prospective jurors who we believe the court erroneously failed to grant our Batson motion. I think the motion in writing speaks for itself. I would ask the court to grant the motion and give us the relief that we have requested.

THE COURT: That motion is denied.

MR. STAFFORD: Also, Your Honor, I have previously filed a motion regarding the potential outbursts.

THE COURT: Tell me which motion it is.

MR. STAFFORD: It would be the motion regarding admonishing the family. Just for the purposes of the record, I guess it's a form of a

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motion in limine. I think, as far as the defense team is concerned, our emotions and our hearts definitely go out to the Allen family. We understand their grief. However, under the Constitution of the State of Texas and the United States, I am bound to assure that my client gets a fair trial.

THE COURT: All right, I understand there are a number of family, friends, observers on both sides in this case in the courtroom. I don't intend to deny access to anybody in the courtroom unless there is going to be some kind of disruption. We won't tolerate any kind of disruptions. If there are such, you will be put outside.

MS. DAVIES: I would like for the court to know that I have tried to speak individually and certainly as a group with all the Allen friends and family who I know who are here today. And I know they are well aware that they must conduct themselves with restraint in the courtroom, and I know that that is their intention.

THE COURT: This is a very difficult room to hear in. Our acoustics are terrible.

We have outside hallway noises, we have noise from the holdover in the back. We have elevator noise. We have unexplained noise we haven't been able to take care of in the last four years coming out of our speakers. It's very difficult to hear. People are not going to be able to come in and out of the courtroom except on breaks. We will try to break approximately every hour and fifteen minutes or so. This will also include, as far as disruptions are concerned, conversation back and forth among spectators, gestures, winks.

What else did you have in this motion?

MR. STAFFORD: I hate to belabor the point, but, again, since the jury impression, the jurors' minds are like tape recorders, I would also ask the court to instruct the audience not only on my family's part but on the Allen family's part that if they come to a point where -- just getting up in the middle of the testimony and leaving the courtroom is going to make such a lasting impression on the jury -- I would ask, that if they feel in their heart and good conscience that they can't hear the

testimony, that they not come into the courtroom. I ask the court to admonish both sides of the family because once the damage is done it's done.

THE COURT: I can't begin to foresee the outbursts you might be talking about. I know it's going to be an emotional trial. We are going to ask the audience to attempt to restrain yourselves. If you think you cannot take it sitting here in the courtroom, you may as well leave now. We are not going to have a lot of people getting up and going out.

MR. STAFFORD: My last thing, judge, is the motion in limine that I filed in reference to evidence of family impact, and the motion in limine basically is that the state approach the bench and.

THE COURT: I have already instructed Ms. Davies to approach the bench if she thinks she's going to get into anything covered in your motion in limine. We will probably take portions of this up at a later time specifically on punishment.

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, the way that this motion in limine is worded.

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THE COURT: It's overbroad.

MS. DAVIES: It's so broad.

Characterizations of present crime? I have people who were at the crime scene. And certainly I will be asking them to describe and explain what happened then and there.

THE COURT: I am not going to be asking you to approach the bench on such.

MS. DAVIES: Certainly some limited amount of background information about the circumstances and the victims will be appropriate at guilt stage.

THE COURT: It will be allowed.

Anything else?

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, to return, if I may, to the issue of the family. I know you have made quite clear about coming and going. I have told the family members that if they were in the courtroom and felt that it was best for them to leave that they could quietly do so. If the court is saying anything different now, I want to be sure that my instructions are not going to be contrary to the court's.

THE COURT: They are not.

MS. DAVIES: Mr. Stafford and I

what his approach or objections might be surrounding the circumstances of the defendant's arrest. I had inquired of Mr. Stafford, because when I make my opening statement I wanted to know whether -- I assume that I would not be able to mention that the defendant was arrested while burglarizing a building and was in fact in custody when he gave the statement. Mr. Stafford has indicated to me that he would have no objection to that, that he intends to take a, quote, let it all hang out approach. And I just wanted to be sure we were all on the same track and that was the understanding before I get up in front of this jury and refer to that.

THE COURT: That is my understanding concerning that matter in a session we had off the record earlier today.

MR. STAFFORD: That is my intent, Your Honor. I have no objection to the State going into that at this time. However, Your Honor, I cannot anticipate the State's opening argument. But, again, as far as Officer Butler's testimony in reference to my client stating that the individual who supposedly was responsible for

the killing took a hundred and sixty dollars, I am still objecting under the Code of Criminal Procedure 38.22 that this was a direct response to the officer's inquiry into that matter. I think it's subject to the State laying the proper predicate as to an exception of why that oral statement -- he was in custody. It was in direct response to custodial interrogation. And I am contending it's not admissible for any purpose. And I would ask her not to go into that on her opening statement until the court rules on whether or not that part of the statement is in fact admissible.

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I am sure the court will remember that the written statement also contains admission from the defendant that he took money from the billfold or from the wallet before he left the house. So I do expect to refer to that.

THE COURT: That is my recollection also.

MR. STAFFORD: I think the statement and the confession is ambiguous. It could be interpreted two ways -- that I left the wallet and the money both there, or possibly I took the money with me or I did not. I think it's an

ambiguous statement. 1 THE COURT: Officer Butler we are not 2 going to be hearing from this morning? 3 MS. DAVIES: I don't expect we would 4 get to him until after lunch. 5 THE COURT: I will review his 6 7 testimony. Yes, sir, it's right MR. STAFFORD: 8 9 here. THE COURT: I will review it from my 10 notes and let you know after lunch 11 Would you avoid mentioning the exact 12 amount of money? If you want to refer to what 13 is in the so-called confession you may do that. 14 Are you going to wish to make any kind 15 of opening statement? 16 17 MR. STAFFORD: Yes. THE COURT: Following the State or at 18 a later time? 19 MR. STAFFORD: Following the State. 20 MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, we have a 21 custodian of the records from the Board of 22 23 Pardons and Paroles in the courtroom in response to my subpoena. And my understanding he has 24 some records with him. 25

THE COURT: Is that somebody appearing--

MS. DAVIES: Mr. Green.

MR. STAFFORD: Could I get some water real quick?

THE COURT: You might want to hear this.

It's my understanding there was a subpoena duces tecum issued at the request of the district attorney's office. Mr. Green is general counsel for the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Pardons and Paroles?

THE WITNESS: That is correct.

THE COURT: You have filed a motion to quash the subpoena or to allow in camera inspection of confidential subpoenaed records.

THE WITNESS: Correct.

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, my request is that the court order Mr. Green to leave his file with the court for in camera inspection so this court can determine whether there is anything relevant and, hopefully, turn the file over to the State and even to the defense if there is anything mitigating. I think the fact that this is a capital murder, and the rules of evidence, as we all know, are very broad at the

punishment stage, the information in regard to this defendant in the parole board file might very well be relevant. I know that he has spent an extraordinarily long time by present standards in the penitentiary on a five year sentence on his last stay, and I think the key to that may be in the file that Mr. Green has.

THE COURT: Mr. Green, since you filed your motion in the alternative, I'm assuming that will be okay, that you leave it with the court. You don't have to remain with the records. I assume these are originals?

THE WITNESS: These are copies of the originals. I have retained the originals. I have them in my car, but I didn't bring them in.

THE COURT: You have copies. For the State's purposes, are you asking that I actually look at the originals?

MS. DAVIES: If Mr. Green can vouch for the fact that these are accurate copies. What I would really like is those files to be turned over to me as subpoenaed, but if the court will examine them in camera.

THE COURT: You have two different things here.

THE WITNESS: That is case law on my motion, Your Honor. 2 THE COURT: Okay. What else do you 3 have? 4 Another file for another 5 THE WITNESS: court. 6 I would request that 7 MR. STAFFORD: the motion to quash the subpoena be granted. 8 THE COURT: You are urging Mr. Green's 9 motion? 10 MR. STAFFORD: I ask the court to 11 adopt his motion and abide by his wishes. For 12 purposes of the record, I would ask the State 13 subpoena be quashed for the reasons stated in 14 the parole board motion to quash the subpoena. 15 THE COURT: Okay, his motion is in the 16 alternative, and I am going to permit in camera 17 inspection of these subpoenaed records. 18 Anything else we need to take up? 19 MS. DAVIES: I would ask that the 20 court put Mr. Green or custodian on call so that 21 if it would become necessary to have the 22 custodian of the records to return after we have 23 had an opportunity to see what is in there that 24 he would be available to do so. 25

THE COURT: Any objection? 1 THE WITNESS: No problem. 2 THE COURT: Do you have a phone 3 number? 4 THE WITNESS: As long as it's past a 5 week from now. I am leaving for Ohio in the 6 I will be back next Wednesday. 7 morning. THE COURT: I think you need to step 8 over here and talk to Ms. Davies. 9 MS. DAVIES: In your absence, is there 10 someone else to act as custodian of records? 11 THE WITNESS: Mr. Hubbard, who is my 12 assistant, would be available. 13 THE COURT: Is he in Huntsville? 14 THE WITNESS: No, in Austin. 15 MS. DAVIES: My request would be that 16 whoever the custodian of the records at whatever 17 time we need them during the process of this 18 court be available to testify. 19 THE COURT: Any objection? 20 MR. STAFFORD: No. 21 THE COURT: That's fine. 22 Let's arraign the defendant outside 23 the presence of the jury. 25 MR. STAFFORD: Your Honor, for

purposes of the record, the State and I have entered into an agreement as far as the rule is concerned as far as family members, that we are relaxing the rule to allow Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades, even though they are going to be witnesses at the time of punishment if we get to punishment, and, likewise, I have agreed to do that with the Allen family, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I want to be sure that I understand that the defense and I are in agreement that those family members and friends who may only testify at punishment will be excused from the rule during the guilt stage of trial.

THE COURT: That is my understanding.

MS. DAVIES: When we get to that point, I also was going to ask that Mr. Allen, the father of our two complainants, will testify in the guilt stage; and, hopefully, after his testimony is complete, the rule could be relaxed as to him also.

MR. STAFFORD: No objection.

THE COURT: Anything else?

MS. DAVIES: At this point I would

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like to ask the court and Mr. Stafford to be sure that when we get to -- I want to have an opportunity to see his witnesses' reports at I want to tell the court punishment stage. this. We all know that a Doctor Dickerson is going to testify because he said so in a pre-trial motion. I anticipate that he will The State is entitled to have a lengthy report. and certainly will need time to look at that report. We are on notice Doctor Dickerson's office is out of town. I would hate for things to be delayed because he comes to court and doesn't have all those documents that we are entitled to look at available.

THE COURT: Let's take this up later.

MS. DAVIES: I would like to have the court to instruct Mr. Stafford to be sure that those witnesses, that the defense have those things in the courtroom so that we don't delay the trial.

THE COURT: Have you filed a subpoena on these people, Mr. Stafford?

MR. STAFFORD: No, I haven't. They are going to be here.

THE COURT: How many people are we

talking about? 1 2 MR. STAFFORD: Two. 3 THE COURT: Doctor Dickerson and Doctor? 4 MR. STAFFORD: Proler. 5 MS. DAVIES: I guess one option would 6 7 be the State to subpoena those. Since the State knows who 8 THE COURT: the witnesses are, you can file you--9 I certainly considered MS. DAVIES: 10 I mean, they are not State's witnesses. 11 And, of course, if defense doesn't bring them 12 in, I have no reason to inconvenience either one 13 of those professional men. 14 MR. STAFFORD: Both of these gentlemen 15 are going to testify, and I will supply under 16 the rules of evidence copies of their reports as 17 required by the rules of evidence to the State. 18 THE COURT: If that is not enough, you 19 20 can file your subpoena. I will file a motion to MR. STAFFORD: 21 22 quash if they issue a subpoena duces tecum. It's not discoverable under the rules of 23 2.4 evidence. Plus they are not ready. MS. DAVIES: I just want to be sure 25

all the documents are available to the State. 1 2 (Pause). THE COURT: We are back on the record 3 in cause number 612408, State of Texas vs. Rick 4 5 Allan Rhoades, also known as David Allan Marcas. Defendant is present and represented by 6 counsel Mr. Stafford and Ms. Kaiser. State is 7 represented by Ms. Davies. 8 MS. DAVIES: And Claire Connors. 9 THE COURT: And Claire Connors. 10 As I recall, some weeks ago the State 11 12 abandoned and dismissed paragraph two of the indictment in cause number 612408. 13 Is that your recollection, Mr. 14 15 Stafford? It is. MR. STAFFORD: 16 THE COURT: And yours, Ms. Davies? 17 That is correct. We are MS. DAVIES: 18 proceeding on the first paragraph of the 19 indictment. I did not abandon the two 20 enhancement paragraphs. Did abandon the second 21 22 paragraph. THE COURT: Making a notation on the 23 original indictment -- I know we did this 24 25 sometime previous. I don't know if it's on the

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docket sheet at this time or not. If not, there will be an entry at this time.

Are you ready to arraign the defendant outside the presence of the jury?

MS. DAVIES: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Proceed.

In cause number 612408. MS. DAVIES: In the name and by authority of the State of The duly organized Grand Jury of Harris County, Texas, presents in the District Court of Harris County, Texas, that in Harris County, Texas, Rick Allan Rhoads, also known as David Allen Marcas, hereafter styled the defendant, heretofore on or about April 13, 1991, did then and there unlawfully intentionally and knowingly cause the death of Bradley Dean Allen, hereafter styled the complainant, by stabbing the complainant with a deadly weapon, namely, a knife, and during the same criminal transaction the defendant did there and there unlawfully intentionally and knowingly cause the death of Charles Allen by stabbing Charles Allen with a deadly weapon, namely, a knife, and by striking Charles Allen with a deadly weapon, namely, a Against the piece and dignity of the bar.

Signed by the foreman of the Grand state. 1 2 Jury. THE COURT: To which the defendant 3 pleads quilty or not guilty? 4 THE DEFENDANT: Not quilty. 5 THE COURT: With your permission, I 6 will enter that plea for him at the time he is 7 arraigned in the presence of the jury. 8 Is that all right, Mr. Stafford? 9 That's fine, judge. MR. STAFFORD: 10 THE COURT: Anything else we need to 11 take up before we get the jury? 12 I will renew all the MR. STAFFORD: 13 motions I have heretofore made before the court 14 and reurge them at this time and ask the court 15 to grant relief that was requested at the time 16 they were argued before the court. 17 THE COURT: All motions filed no 18 matter what? Are you going to take up any one 19 individually? 20 I am just renewing all 21 MR. STAFFORD: of them, constitutionality of the statute. 22 THE COURT: All those I previously. 23 ruled on, the rulings are still in effect. I 24 haven't changed any rulings. 25

MR. STAFFORD: Failure to inform the . 1 jury of the thirty-five-year rule as far as 2 parole is concerned. 3 THE COURT: I understand. 4 Do we have witnesses in the 5 6 courtroom? 7 MS. DAVIES: May I ask a question? has been called to my attention. I know the 8 indictment says that this offense occurred on 9 September 13, 1991. I thought that is what I 10 was reading, but it's been called to my 1.1 attention that I may have said another month. 12 13 I want to correct that. MR. STAFFORD: I will correct it for 14 15 her on appeal, judge. THE COURT: Would you like Ms. Swope 16 to take a look and see what you said? I didn't 17 18 catch it. MS. DAVIES: I don't know that is 19 necessary. As far as the defendant's pleading--20 THE COURT: There is no question the 21 indictment alleges the offense date is September 22 13, 1991. 23 Was that your understanding, Mr. 24 25 Rhoades?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. 1 THE COURT: Yours, Mr. Stafford? 2 MR. STAFFORD: Yes. 3 THE COURT: Anything else? 4 Witnesses present in the courtroom? 5 MR. STAFFORD: Could they be sworn and 6 rule be invoked? 7 THE COURT: Anyone who is going to 8 testify in this case, please stand up and raise 9 your right hand and be sworn if you are 10 testifying in the case in chief. 11 MS. DAVIES: I believe that is all in 12 the courtroom at the moment. 13 (Two witnesses sworn) 14 THE COURT: The rule has been 15 You have to remain outside the 16 invoked. courtroom while other witnesses are testifying. 17 Don't discuss this case among yourselves or with 18 anybody else except the attorney who has you in 19 charge. We will call you in one at a time. 20 Who is your first witness? 21 MS. DAVIES: My first witness will be 22 David Sanders. I do intend to make an opening 23 24 statement. THE COURT: Mr. Sanders, why don't you 25

come back here and have a seat in the hallway so we can get to you easily?

Paul, get the jury.

(Jury enters the courtroom).

patience. We know that you have been back there for quite some time. You are going to be called upon from time to time to have to go back to the jury room while we are taking up matters outside your presence. If you would all stand up and raise your right hands and be sworn as jurors.

(Jury sworn)

THE COURT: Ms. Davies, will you arraign the defendant in the jury's presence, please?

MS. DAVIES: In cause number 612408.

In the name and by authority of the State of Texas. The duly organized Grand Jury of Harris County, Texas, presents in the District Court of Harris County, Texas, that in Harris County, Texas, Rick Allan Rhoades, also known as David Allan Marcas, hereafter styled the defendant, heretofore on or about September 13, 1991, did then and there unlawfully intentionally and knowingly cause the death of Bradley Dean Allen,

hereafter styled the complainant, by stabbing the complainant with a deadly weapon, namely, a knife. And during the same criminal transaction the defendant did then and there unlawfully intentionally and knowingly cause the death of Charles Allen by stabbing Charles Allen with a deadly weapon, namely, a knife, and by striking Charles Allen with a deadly weapon, namely, a bar.

Against the peace and dignity of the state. Signed by the foreman of the Grand Jury.

THE COURT: To which charge, ladies and gentlemen, the defendant pleads not quilty.

Please be seated.

It's my understanding Ms. Davies has an opening statement. And, also, there is somebody else at the table you have not been introduced to. Ms. Claire Connors is sitting second chair to Ms. Davies.

Proceed, please.

MS. DAVIES: We have a chance at this point, each side, to make a very brief opening statement, not a jury argument but just to tell

you briefly what we expect the evidence to show, what I expect the evidence to show at this point.

You are going to hear testimony from quite a few different people, ordinary citizens, police officers, experts, DNA expert, medical examiner, a wide variety of people are going to come in here in the courtroom to tell you bits and pieces of what they know and what they can contribute to the evidence in this case. So that you have something of a framework so that as you take each of those pieces of the puzzle you will have a better idea of how to put it in place, we have this opportunity to tell you what we expect the evidence to show.

As these witnesses come in and testify, you are going to learn that Charles and Bradley Dean Allen were brothers. You are going to learn that they moved onto Keith Street with their parents when they were just little kids. They grew up on Keith Street. The Allens had six children, five sons and a daughter, James, Kevin, Brad, Charles, Donnie, frequently referred to by the family as little Donnie, and the one sister Janis. They moved on to Keith

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Street in their family home when the kids were young. Lived across the street from a family, the Sanders family. All those kids grew up on that street, they lived there, they played there, they worked there--.

MR. STAFFORD: Excuse me, Ms. Davies.

Again, this goes to my motion in limine that I previously filed. I don't think it's proper opening argument.

THE COURT: Overruled.

MS. DAVIES: I expect the evidence will show that Charles and Bradley at 32 and 33 years of age died there, died in their brand new home, or Charles' brand new home on Keith Street. As you hear from the witnesses, you will learn as adults -- in fact, the first witness you are going to hear from is David Sanders, one of the Sanders kids who lived across the street from the Allens. Same age as They grew up together and were the Charles. best of friends all through school and high school. When you hear from David, you will learn how they continued to be friends even. after they got out of school. David Sanders went to college, came back, began a construction

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business. And Charles, after high school -- in fact, all the boys, Bradley and Charles were both good friends of David, but David and Charles were special friends, the best of friends. When Charles graduated from high school, he went to work, his first job was with Lubrizol. He worked with them until the time of his death.

You will learn that as adults in the year or so just prior to the death, or a few years, both Brad Allen and Charles Allen had gotten married, both had been divorced. Charles had contracted with his friend David Sanders from across the street, a life-long friend, to build a home for him. And that home that was right next door to the Sanders home, was right across the street on Keith Street from the Allen's family home where Charles and Bradley had grown up. The house was near enough completion on the first of September that Charles moved into his new home. It was his house that he had had built, but he was letting his brother Brad live with him for a period of time, so one of those rooms in the house was designated as Brad's room and the other, the

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master bedroom, was Charles'. The two brothers, early thirties, both divorced, were going to live together for a short period of time, or temporarily.

They had been in the house less than two weeks, when on a Thursday night, the 12th of September, there was a football game on TV. are going to hear from the witnesses that family, friends, neighbors, the brothers, the dad, some of the men had gathered in Charles' new home with him and Brad to watch TV, to watch the football game because Charles had gotten cable. They watched TV, they ate pizza. were the kind of what we used to call back-door friends, the kind who come in and out because neighbors and family were so near by. spent the evening together. David and his brother Daniel were part of the group of men who were in and out of Charles and Bradley Allen's home that evening watching the game. During the course of the evening, all the friends and family, including the Allen brothers' dad, were in and out and left. The last to leave were David and Daniel Sanders.

The house included in the back,

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instead of a garage, a recording studio because not only did Charles Allen have a job, in his adult years he had developed a talent for music. He in fact had recorded a CD. very interested in developing that talent; and along with the construction of the house had a very sophisticated recording studio built in the There were plans for that weekend grand opening of the recording studio. There were still finishing touches to be done on the house and the recording studio in order to move things in, to get ready for the event, even to close on the house. So, as David Sanders left the house that night, the last to leave, he told his friends goodbye for the night, the plan was for David Sanders to return early the next morning because FHA inspectors were going to come. There were little things that needed to be The evidence will show that that was the last time David Sanders saw his friends Around eight o'clock Brad and Charles alive. the next morning, when David Sanders came to the door to awaken his friends or to come in and complete his work, he got no answer. He waited, finally went back and got his key to the house

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-- they were the kind of friends who had keys to each other's houses -- and let himself into the back door. When he got in the house, he first sees blood in the kitchen. alarmed. Continues on into the house to see first behind, barely see behind a closed door the body of Brad crouched and bleeding, or bloody, at his bedroom door. And then in the master bedroom David finds his friend Charles beaten, bloody, dead. David runs back home to get a gun, to get his brother to call for help. The two brothers come back. They don't know what the situation is. They call for the police. They run down the street to tell Mr. and Mrs. Allen just a few houses down across the street two of their sons lie dead in their new home.

I expect the evidence to show that there was a very thorough investigation. You will hear from witnesses who took fingerprints throughout that house and learned, that despite their efforts, there were no fingerprints available suitable for identification.

You will hear from a serologist expert who came out to the scene and took samples of

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blood in various parts of the house. You will hear from him and from the other witnesses who bring these bits of information that as the detectives and all of the crime scene specialists combed through the scene there in the Allen brothers home on Keith Street they learned, with blood spattering pooled everywhere, it appeared clearly to come from the two brothers as they fought and died. were also some other spots, drops of blood, apart, away from the bodies. When they examined those, they learned that there were some small droplets of blood, dripped blood that were type They determined, as they analyzed their findings in the laboratory, that both Brad and Charles had type O blood. So as they investigated, they determined that the other person who was in that house and apparently become cut had type A blood.

As the detectives investigated this case, you will hear how they talked to every friend, every neighbor, every construction worker who had been in the house, everyone who worked with, might have been invited to come over. They talked to endless numbers of

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people. And you will learn from the evidence that it was about a month before a real break came in the case, and that was when, about a month later, a burglar alarm went off at Young Elementary School in Pasadena. And Officer Lopez, who works for the Pasadena Independent School District, answered that alarm, goes to that elementary school and arrests this man, Rick Allan Rhoades, as he is coming out of that school at the door with equipment, VCR, display type equipment. Officer Lopez arrests this defendant, puts him in jail in the Pasadena jail, and the evidence will show that the next day, after he was in custody, this defendant, after first having given a false name to Officer Lopez, made it known to the jailer there at the Pasadena jail that he wanted to talk to somebody, he had information about a murder. As a result, the Pasadena jailer or detectives contacted the Houston Police Department. Detectives who were handling this case, Sergeants Maxey and Kennedy, went over to Pasadena jail to talk to this man. Found out he did in fact know something about the case. They read him his Miranda warnings. He proceeded to

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tell Sergeants Kennedy and Maxey about how he had killed Charles and Bradley Allen. In the statement he gave to the police he detailed how he had stabbed each of the men, first Charles, beat Charles in the head with a weight bar, stabbed him with a butcher knife, and leaving his body on his bed, and then, when the brother Bradley awakened and came running in to come to the aid of his brother, he described how he then turned on him and stabbed him repeatedly with a butcher knife. Finally losing the knife, the knife flying out of his hand in one of the stabs, one of the thrusts of the knife. was when Bradley managed to slam the door to his bedroom as he lay crouched, bleeding on the floor, blocked the door so that this defendant In fact, in the defendant's couldn't come back. statement he also describes how, once he lost that knife, he goes back to the kitchen, gets two more knives and returns to the two bedrooms in turn where Charles and Bradley were dying or dead.

There are certain aspects of the statement that this defendant gave to the police, things he admitted to them, the weapons

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that he used, there are certain aspects of that statement I think you will find that the evidence, the physical evidence at the scene is not consistent with. You will learn that, when this defendant talked to the police, he suggested that the way this happened was that he was out taking a walk at 2:30 in the morning and saw Charles Allen come to his door as if he was locking up for the night and they had a something of a staring match and exchanged words there in the street and that this defendant was so alarmed that that prompted him, after Charles Allen, according to the defendant, turned and went back in the house, prompted him to follow, to go into the Allen brothers' home, uninvited, and picks up a weight bar, picks up knives, proceeds to defend himself from whatever his perceived slight or danger was by slaughtering the two men.

The evidence that you will hear about, the physical evidence, will indicate that it is far more likely that Charles Allen was first attacked while he was in his bed or beside his bed in those wee morning hours and that Bradley, in fact, was slashed and killed as he came to

his brother's defense.

This defendant described when he gives the statement how after -- oh, he also, by the way, told the police when he talked to them that he cut his hand during this attack. According to the defendant, he cut his hand trying to disarm Charles Allen. And that explains -- the fact that he cut his hand explains the drop of his blood.

once he had given this statement, a search warrant was obtained and a sample of the defendant's blood was turned over to the laboratory. DNA analysis compared this defendant's blood with the blood sample, the droplets in the kitchen, and confirmed that in fact this defendant was the person who was in that house and who did this dastardly deed.

THE COURT: Mr. Stafford.

MR. STAFFORD: May it please the court.

I want to thank y'all for bearing with us. The trial, I don't know how long it will last, but some of the evidence I think is going to be very emotional, very dramatic. And I expected it to be that way as I talked to you on

voir dire.

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An interesting factor that I would like for y'all to keep in mind, if you can, is that when the detectives made the call out at Keith Street they were really puzzled because there was no forced entry into the house, there was no evidence that any burglary had taken In fact, I think the evidence will show, that when the witnesses showed up the next morning, the automobile was in the parking lot, motorcycle was in the driveway, there was substantial amount of items in the house that could have been taken, that could have been easily pawned. So the detectives I think will tell you that they ruled out burglary and theft almost immediately because the house was not in a disarray from the standpoint like something was wanted to be taken. So they assumed that the assailant knew the victims somehow. I think the evidence will even didn't know. show that they were so frustrated that at the funeral they noticed an individual with a cut on his hand and they even took his blood sample, just looking for leads. This went on for almost a month. No leads. And I think the

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detectives will tell you, that if they had not got that phone call from the Pasadena PD, to this day, possibly five years from now, they still would not have known how and why this happened, but for a phone call. I think the detectives will tell you that, when they captured Mr. Rhoades, that they informed, or Mr. Rhoades informed them I could have gotten away with that burglary at the school if I had wanted I could have gotten away. But I wanted, I was tired of running, I wanted to tell what happened. He told the detectives before he gave his confession I contemplated suicide. never been a violent person. I don't understand why I did this. And he proceeds to make a statement. He didn't go in and negotiate some sort of deal. Look, I will tell you something if you give me this. He didn't try to exchange information for a better deal for himself. came forward and said I want to tell you what happened. I don't understand why I did it myself because I am not a violent person. Ι think the detectives will tell you and the statement will substantiate that this was not done for money, it was not done for burglary.

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But for, as Ms. Davies has told you, he was walking down the street. I think in his confession he will tell you, and I think the evidence will show that in this case we are going to let it all hang out. We are not going to hide one thing from you. My client just got In the confession he said I just out of prison. got out of prison, just got off the bus. suppose to go to a halfway house, but I went over to my neighborhood where I used to live. went and tried to find my parents. I couldn't find them. So I drank some beer. I think he even said I was feeling kind of good about being out and I decided to walk down the street and I saw this gentleman standing in the door and he asked me why I was there or something to that effect. Confession will speak for itself. we had words. And he told me to get my ass on down the road. And I said I have the right to stand in the middle of the road as long as I want to. And I think the confession will tell you that the gentleman went into the house and my client thought he was going in for a gun. says in the confession I didn't have any weapons. I didn't have anything on me. He runs

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around to the back of the house. Then he runs into the front of the house. And the door was open. And he walks in, and he sees the gentleman getting a knife. And he has a bar in And he says I thought about his hand. I thought about getting out. thought about leaving, but he had my path blocked and he came toward me with a knife, and I punched him in the nose, or hit him in the I think the medical testimony will support that Mr. Allen was hit in the nose. I think the evidence will show that there was a massive struggle. And I think the evidence will support through the physical evidence -- and I think as laymen you realize physical evidence has no bias or prejudice. It speaks for itself -- that the scar or the wound on his hand is consistent with someone grabbing a knife as they are coming toward you. There is a cut there. We will show you pictures of it. And the events that lead up to that I agree, according to the prosecutor, are horrible. And he left. But for that phone call, but for that trip to ask the detectives, today you wouldn't be here and we wouldn't know the evidence. I think that

is what the evidence will show.

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Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Davies, call your first witness, please.

MS. DAVIES: The State calls David Sanders.

(The following proceedings were had at the bench:)

MR. STAFFORD: I renew my motion in limine once again, that a substantial narrative background relationship between the deceased and this witness has no bearing on the subject matter presently in the indictment, going to high school together, being raised on Keith Street and, again, goes right to the thrust -- I think it has very little relevancy, has no relevancy at all to whether or not my client committed the acts that they say he committed. And this is only an attempt to humanize the victims and bring on an emotional impact on the jury. I strongly object to going into all of this personal history, as it has no relevancy at all in this case.

MS. DAVIES: This witness, he was the main suspect. He is the last person who sees

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them alive.
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                THE COURT: Overruled.
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                MR. STAFFORD: May I have a running
 3
      objection on every question?
 4
                            Proceed, please.
 5
                THE COURT:
 6
                         DAVID SANDERS
 7
      was called as a witness by the State and, having
 8
      been duly sworn, testified as follows:
 9
                      DIRECT EXAMINATION
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      BY MS. DAVIES:
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                Would you, please, state your name for
12
           Q.
      the record?
13
                David Lee Sanders.
14
           Α.
                Mr. Sanders, do you mind telling us
15
           Q.
      how old a man you are?
16
                I'm sorry?
17
           Α.
                How old are you?
           Q.
18
           Α.
                Thirty-three.
19
                And are you married?
20
           Q.
                No, ma'am.
21
           Α.
                Do you have a family here in Houston?
22
           Q.
                 Yes, ma'am.
23
           Α.-
                 Would you describe for the jury the
24
      kind of family you come from, the size of your
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family? 1 MR. STAFFORD: Again, I object as to 2 the relevancy to this indictment. Has no 3 bearing at all. 4 THE COURT: Rephrase your question as 5 far as "kind of." 6 BY MS. DAVIES: 7 Q. Do you have family here in Houston? 8 Yes, ma'am, my parents--. 9 MR. STAFFORD: That has been asked and 10 answered, judge. 11 THE COURT: Overruled. 12 BY MS. DAVIES: 13 O. What family do you have here? 14 My parents live here. I have a 15 Α. brother and two sisters. I have a dog named 16 17 Buddy. Q. How long have you lived in Houston or 18 in this area? 19 A. I was born in this area; and other 20 than attending college and working in another 21 state building houses, all my life I have lived 22 here. 23 Q. Where did you go to college? 24

A. University of Texas.

- I phrased my question about living in the Houston area and I saw some hesitation. Is your mailing address actually Houston or is it Pasadena? It's actually Pasadena, but physically
- we live in the City of Houston.
  - Can you tell us what street you live on?
  - Α. Keith Street.

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- How long have you lived on Keith Street?
- We moved there in 1969, and I lived Α. there until '77, when I went to Austin.
  - Is that when you went to college? Q.
- Yes, ma'am. And then back over the Α. summers, you know, lived there during that time. It's really -- it's considered my home.
- What address do you live at on Keith Q. Street?
  - Α. 618. 618 Keith.
- Is that the same house you lived in Ο. from the time you moved onto that street?
  - Α. Yes, ma'am.
- At the present time, who do you live 0. with at 618 Keith Street?
  - My brother Daniel and my sister Dawn. Α.
  - 0. How old were you when you moved onto

Keith Street?

1.0

18l

- A. Ten years old.
- Q. Did you at that point in your life come to know the Allen family?
  - A. --.
  - Q. Did you know them before?
- A. No. When we were building the house, they were a family of five brothers and a sister, and they were approximately my age, and they wanted to see what the new house was going up on the street, and they would come over there and, you know, do what kids do. That is how I met them. They came over there while it was under construction. We had to run them off a few times. I just got to know them through that.
- Q. Did you strike up a friendship with any particular ones of the Allen family?
- A. Yes, ma'am. Charles and I were the same age, in the same class. There were five brothers within seven years of each other. Charles was the second youngest, so all the rest of the brothers were within a year of each other. It was a real close family.
  - Q. Did you get to know Bradley Dean also?

Oh, yes. It's kind of like if--Α. MR. STAFFORD: Has been asked and 2 answered. I object to the pre-narrative 3 response to the question. 4 THE COURT: Sustained. 5 BY MS. DAVIES: 6 Did you see a lot, during your 7 childhood years did you see a lot of Brad and 8 Charles? 9 Practically every day. Α. 10 Were you friendly with the rest of the 0. 11 brothers and sisters also? 12 Yes, ma'am. Α. 13 And with Mr. and Mrs. Allen? 14 Q. Yes, ma'am. 15 Α. Would they be in your home? 16 Q. As much as I could invite them, yes. 17 Α. What about, did you go to their house? Q. 18 I spent more time over at their 19 It was a lot more fun over there. 20 house. Through the years, did you continue to 21 Q. be friends with Charles and Brad, the Allen 22 brothers? 23 A. Yes, ma'am. It's life-long friends, 24 the whole family, since I was ten. 25

Did you and Charles go to the same Q. 1 2 school? Yes, ma'am, we went to intermediate 3 Α. together and we went to South Houston High 4 School together. 5 During the high school years, were 6 7 there any particular activities that you and Charles and Brad shared? 8 MR. STAFFORD: Same objection as to 9 relevancy to this indictment. 10 THE COURT: Sustained. 11 BY MS. DAVIES: 12 Did your relationship with Charles Q. 13 continue to be close during high school? 14 Yes, ma'am. It just got closer. We 15 Α. had a lot of the same classes and ended up in 16 the same --. 17 MR. STAFFORD: Asked and answered, 18 I object to the pre-narrative. 19 Judae. THE COURT: Sustained. 20 BY MS. DAVIES: 21 How often would you see them during 22 0. those teenage years? 23 Until I went to college, every day. 24 During all those years, did they all 25 Q.

also live on Keith Street?

A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. You said you went off to college.
  When you graduated from high school, do you know whether Charles went off to college?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I do know he didn't.
  - O. He did not?
  - A. No, ma'am, he did not.
- Q. Do you know what Charles did when you went off to college? Or let me reword it. Did Charles go to school or did he take a job after high school?
- A. After high school, he waited to get employed by Lubrizol Corporation. After eight, ten months, he was out of high school, and he worked there continuously until September 13th.
- Q. What about Brad, did you stay in touch with him, too, after you graduated from high school?
- A. Yes, ma'am. He got married and, you know, moved out of the house with his wife, and they lived in the same general area in Pasadena. We all stayed in contact.
  - Q. Did you know Brad's wife?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

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Go to the wedding?
           O.
                 I think I went to the reception.
 2
      not sure -- I am hazy on the wedding.
 3
                 Okay. Was Brad, did he stay married?
 4
           0.
                 No, ma'am.
                             He divorced in the last
 5
      two years, I believe.
 6
                 Do you know whether Charles ever got
 7
 8
      married?
                 Yes, ma'am, he got married in '87, I
           Α.
 9
      believe. '87, '88.
10
                 Were you at Charles' wedding?
11
           0.
                Yes, ma'am, I was.
           Α.
12
                 What was the bride's name?
13
           Q.
                 Marlo McBroom was her maiden name.
           Α.
14
                 Where was that wedding?
15
           Q.
                 In Illinois.
16
           Α.
17
           Q.
                 Were you there?
                 Yes, ma'am.
18
           Q.
                 In the wedding?
19
           Q.
                 Yes, ma'am, I was best man.
20
           Α.
                 When he died, was Charles still
21
           Q.
22
      married?
                 No, ma'am.
23
           · A .
                 Was there a period of time, while he
24
      was married, did Charles and Marlo live here in
25
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Houston?

- A. Yes, ma'am, they did.
- Q. Did you stay in touch with them during that period of time?
- A. By the time they were married, I moved back also to Houston from North Carolina where I was building homes, and I started a home building company myself, and I was in touch with them virtually every day.
- Q. During that period of time, while they were married, were they still living on Keith Street?
- A. No, ma'am, they moved over to

  Arlington Heights, which is a subdivision a mile

  from Keith Street.
  - O. Did you still see them often?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. What is the name of your home building business?
  - A. Master Home Builders.
- Q. What about, I believe you said at some point Charles and Marlo became divorced also?
- A. Yes, ma'am. About approximately a year after they were married, her little sister died tragically in an auto accident, and Marlo kind of blamed herself.

MR. STAFFORD: Your Honor, I object 1 again to the relevancy of any of this. 2 THE COURT: Sustained. 3 BY MS. DAVIES: 4 Did they get divorced? 5 MR. STAFFORD: Object to that as to 6 7 relevancy. THE COURT: I believe it has been 8 alluded to several times. Overruled. 9 Eventually they did get divorced, yes, 10 Α. 11 ma'am. At some point, did Charles make 12 arrangements with you to build a house for him? 13 Originally I was building it for he Α. 14 15 and Marlo. And where was that house to be built? 16 Q. At 618 Keith where I live we had a --17 it is a five acre plat. We live on two and a 18 half acres, and there is a two and a half acre 19 pasture which I developed and built right next 20 door to my house. That is where I built his 21 22 house. You said originally it was to be for 23 Q. Charles and Marlo. Who did the plans for the 24 house? 25

- A. Charles and Marlo picked them out, and we got them from Adams Design.
- Q. Apparently they did get divorced. Did that cancel the house building plans?
- A. No, ma'am, it was during the construction she moved back to Illinois, and it became just his house alone. She was taken off the mortgage. This is when their divorce came through. And the mortgage company proceeded with Charles Allen singularly.
- Q. Would that be on the application for the mortgage?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. At that point, were you working closely with Charles on construction of the house?
- A. Close. He was over there every day. He was over there more than I was.
  - Q. When you say over there?
- A. At the residence I was building for him next door to my house.
- Q. And the house you were building for Charles, what was that street address?
  - A. 624 Keith.
  - Q. Was Charles going to live there alone

at that point while you were building?

- A. He vacillated. At that point he was going to live alone and then later he decided that Brad was going to live with him.
- Q. Was there any -- you mentioned that Charles worked for Lubrizol. What type of work was he doing?
- A. He was a chemical operator on shift work.
  - Q. And what kind of work did Brad do?
- A. Brad was a freelance artist production type. He put ads and displays together for magazines, periodicals, anybody who advertises, basically.
- Q. Other than his job with Lubrizol, did Charles have any other special endeavors that he was working on?
- A. Yes, ma'am. During that eight to ten months after high school I think he picked up a guitar at that time and started, just got into it. He got into his music real heavy, and that was his dream to compose, write, record, produce records.
- Q. You said right after high school.

  During the high school years, was he involved in

music at that point?

MR. STAFFORD: Again, I object. 2 3 THE COURT: Sustained. BY MS. DAVIES: 4 Was there anything related to Charles' 5 6 interest in music, anything special about the house that you were building for him in that 7 8 regard? Yes, ma'am. In lieu of a garage, a 9 10 detached garage, Charles researched and designed a recording studio. It was a state of the art 11 digital recording studio. There is only one 12 other in Houston. 13 14 MR. STAFFORD: Again, that is not 15 being responsive to the question. I object to the pre-narrative response. 16 THE COURT: Once she asks a question, 17 just answer what she asks. If she wants to 18 follow up with another question, she may do so. 19 Proceed, please. 20 21 BY MS. DAVIES: Did Charles actually design the studio 22 himself? 23 24 MR. STAFFORD: Your Honor, I would ask the court to admonish the prosecutor to keep 25

from going into these irrelevant questions that have no bearing. I renew my motion.

THE COURT: As to that question, it's overruled.

THE WITNESS: I'm sorry, what was the question?

## BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Did Charles design the recording studio himself?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Do you recall when it was that Charles actually was able to move into the house you were building at 624 Keith Street?
- A. September 1st he moved in, or possibly the end of August. Either the last day of August or the first day of September.
- Q. Had you actually closed, gone to the closing and had the papers signed?
- A. No, ma'am. He just moved in. His rent was, I mean, his lease was up at his previous residence in Arlington Heights, and we weren't closed, and I was going to have a rent agreement with him until we did close.
- Q. Was there any work remaining to be done on the house or the recording studio?

- A. Yes, ma'am. The house, it was beneficial to Mr. Allen to have an FHA loan, and I was not an FHA approved builder at the time, and going through the process, we finished the house but the FHA inspector hadn't been out to give his final approval. And there was some painting, some caulking, some miscellaneous cosmetic items that needed to be done in the house. And in the studio, the wood floors were in the process of drying.
  - Q. What part of the house was that in?
- A. In the studio. It's a detached building behind the house. It's a recording studio.
- Q. So, those floors had been stained when?
- A. Two days before they had been stained. The day before, which would be the twelfth, they had been sealed and were in the process of drying at that time.
- Q. Was there any particular reason -- was there any concern about getting those floors dried and the recording studio finished?
- A. Yes, ma'am. We had a studio opening the fourteenth, and the floors were not quite

dry, and they were -- we had equipment to move in that next day, which would have been the thirteenth. We had a big workday planned to get all the equipment in there before the opening. And Charles was concerned that it wasn't going to be dry, so we left the doors open and the AC running to facilitate the drying process.

- Q. This was in the recording studio?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Was that detached from the main house or was it actually connected to the main house at 624 Keith?
  - A. No, ma'am, it was a detached building.
- Q. Let me direct your attention to
  Thursday, the twelfth of September, a year ago,
  1991. Do you recall did you see Charles or Brad
  during the day on that day, on Thursday?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Did you see Brad?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. When was that? During the day?
  - A. During the day.
    - Q. On Thursday. When?
- A. In the afternoon, approximately twelve to one.

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Where was it that you saw Brad?
           Q.
.1
                                 I think he went that
                 At the house.
 2
      afternoon with his girlfriend Kelly Petersen.
 3
                 MR. STAFFORD: The question has been
 4
      answered. I object.
 5
                 THE COURT:
                            Sustained.
 6
 7
      BY MS. DAVIES:
                 At the time of his death, did Brad
 8
      have a special girlfriend?
 9
                 Yes, ma'am, he did.
           Α.
10
                Had you met her?
11
           ο.
                Yes, ma'am.
12
           Α.
                At their house at 624 Keith?
13
           0.
                Yes.
           Α.
14
                What was her name?
15
           Q.
                 Kelly Petersen.
           Α.
16
                 I think, if I understood you
17
      correctly, you saw Brad during the middle of the
18
      day on Thursday?
19
20
           Α.
                 Yes, ma'am.
                 The twelfth of September?
21
           Q.
                 I believe so.
           Α.
22
                Did you still have a key to their
23
      house?
24
                 Yes, ma'am.
25
           Α.
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Did they have a key to your house? Q. 1 I don't believe so. I think me and my 2 brother had the only keys to the house. 3 During that day, again, we are talking 4 Q. about Thursday, the twelfth, did you see Charles 5 during the day? 6 Yes, ma'am. 7 Α. What were the circumstances that you 8 saw him? 9 We went to lunch during the day. He 10 Α. 11 was--. MR. STAFFORD: That has been answered, 12 Judge. 13 THE COURT: Sustained. 14 BY MS. DAVIES: 15 Q. What hours did Charles ordinarily 16 work, if you know? 17 He worked shift work. He worked 18 twelve to twelve, and it was either nights or 19 days. Or maybe six to six. 20 So he would work twelve hour shifts 0. 21 day or night? 22 23 A. Yes, ma'am. Q. Would that vary from time to time? 24 A. Yes, ma'am. It was a set schedule, 25

but it varied during the month. It wasn't seven on, seven off, then switched to something else, it was varying schedule.

- Q. Given that schedule, would there be times that Charles had days off at a time?
- A. Yes, ma'am. He physically worked less than six months, which gave him ample opportunity to practice his music.
  - Q. Six months out of the year?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- O. Because of the shift work schedule?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Worked longer hours than some of us do during the day but?
  - A. It's compensated by the off time.
- Q. You said you saw Charles during the day, and Brad. What about in the evening of Thursday, September twelfth, 1991, did you see the two men, or either of them?
- A. Yes, ma'am. Charles had gone skiing with his brother Kevin to catch some rays for his studio opening.
- MR. STAFFORD: Judge, that is nonresponsive to the question. He either saw him or he didn't.

THE COURT: Just respond to the

2 question. Do you understand, sir? 3 THE WITNESS: Yes, sir. BY MS. DAVIES: 4 Did you see Charles come or go from 5 6 going skiing with his brother? 7 Yes, ma'am, I did. MR. STAFFORD: Again, unless they were 8 skiing on the twelfth, I don't know what 9 relevancy skiing would have in this matter. 10 THE COURT: That's my understanding. 11 MS. DAVIES: I think that is exactly 12 13 what he testified to. They went skiing on the twelfth. 14 MR. STAFFORD: Water skiing? 15 Α. Yes, sir. 16 BY MS. DAVIES: 17 What time of day was it did you see 18 him come or go from the water skiing trip? 19 He left as soon as we got up -- well, 20 21 maybe around three. Returned approximately seven o'clock that evening. 22 Q. So, during the evening hours, did you 23 see the brothers, Charles and Allen. Charles 24 25 and Brad?

Yes, ma'am, I did. Α. 1 Where was that? 0. 2 At their house at 624 Keith. 3 Α. Was there any special occasion that 4 Ο. 5 you saw them that evening? There was a big football game on that 6 University of Houston was playing 7 number one ranked Miami, and we proposed 8 watching it over at Charles' house. 9 Why was that? 10 Q. 11 Because he had cable. Who came over to watch the game at the 12 0. new house? 13 Myself and my brother Daniel Sanders, 14 Α. Jamie Allen, Mr. Allen, cousin Zack I believe. 15 Whose cousin? 16 Q. That was the Allens, Charles and 17 18 Brad's cousin who lives across the street on Keith came over with Mr. Allen, their father, to 19 watch the game. And one other friend, Chris 20 Porter. 21 Was it a special party? 22 Q. No, ma'am, it was just to watch the 23

Did you stay there in the house?

game.

Q.

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everybody arrive at the same time and leave at the same time?

- A. No, ma'am, I think the game had probably begun when Charles returned from his skiing trip, and Brad was there, and actually it was me and my brother were more interested in watching the game than the rest of the family.

  Mr. Allen came over after half time. That is when he and Zack came over.
- Q. When you say Mr. Allen, you are talking about?
  - A. Don Allen, the father.
  - O. Charles and Brad's father?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Were there any refreshments?
- A. We probably had some beer. There weren't a lot of big drinkers. Charles didn't drink.
  - Q. Did Charles drink any beer at all?
  - A. No, ma'am.
  - Q. Did he ever drink beer?
- A. I could take him out and twist his arm if we were going out to a club; but other than that, he doesn't drink at all.
  - Q. Did you notice whether he was drinking

that evening?

- A. Yes, ma'am, I noticed he wasn't.
- Q. What about Brad, did you notice whether he was drinking?
- A. I have no recollection of that, to tell you the truth.
- Q. Did y'all have anything to eat during that evening?
- A. Yes, ma'am. I don't know that directly, but there was a pizza box there. I went back and forth to my house. That is when I make calls to my subs in the evening.
- Q. Let me understand you. You were going back and forth during the evening?
- A. Yes, ma'am. I'd watch some of the game and then go next door to my house and call the subcontractors who I needed the next day.

  And when I went, during one of these trips when I came back, there was a pizza box there.
  - Q. They didn't leave any pizza for you?
  - A. No, ma'am.
- Q. The other men that were still there, did they appear to have been eating pizza?
  - A. They all had smiles on their face.
  - Q. Do you know what kind of pizza it was?

- A. It was Domino's pizza, and I assume it was pepperoni. That is what Charles ordered all the time.
- Q. Did the rest of the group stay the entire evening until the end of the evening?
- A. No, ma'am. Brad stayed, and Charles stayed, of course, they were living there. Mr. Allen and Zack I believe were the first to go, and then the others kind of straggled out. It wasn't really much of a game. They got clobbered, the University of Houston got clobbered that day, so there was no need to stay and watch the final mop up, so they just left. And I believe my brother Daniel and I were the last ones to leave.
- Q. When you and your brother left, do you recall what time that was?
- A. It was right about eleven o'clock in the evening.
- Q. We are talking about Thursday night, September 12th, 1991?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Were Charles and Brad still up when you left, or had either of them gone to bed?
  - A. No, both of them were still up.

Charles was concerned about his studio floor, and he was going in and out, touching it to see how quick it's drying. Coming and giving me reports.

- Q. Let me understand that. You say coming and giving you reports. During the course of the evening, what did you see Charles do in connection with that floor that had been sealed out in the recording studio?
- A. Just walk out the back door, walk into the studio, touch the floor and see if it was still sticky, come back in and tell me, "I don't know, Dave," or "I think it will be all right."

  Just updates.
- Q. Were there -- was there any special reason that there was concern over when that floor was going to be dry?

MR. STAFFORD: I believe that has been asked and answered.

THE COURT: I think it has, but I haven't heard his answer yet. You may answer it.

A. Yes, ma'am. We had a studio opening Saturday, the 14th.

MR. STAFFORD: I object to that.

THE COURT: It's repetitious. It's sustained as to repetitious.

BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Did you have any plans with Charles in connection with any specific work that needed to be done on the day following the football game, in other words, on Friday, the thirteenth?
- A. Yes, ma'am. As I stated earlier, the FHA inspector was due to come at nine o'clock the next morning, the thirteenth, Friday.
- Q. And what was it that you needed to do for that?
- A. Some painting, caulking, little touch-up stuff. They had been out and structurally seen the house, had approved it, but cosmetically they wanted to make sure that it's painted.
- Q. Were those things to be done inside the recording studio or inside the main house?
  - A. Inside the main house.
- Q. During the period of time that first part of September where Charles and Brad had been living next door to you at 624 Keith Street, were you in and out of their house often?

A. Daily.

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- Q. Can you tell us, based on your observations from going to their house, did they always lock the doors?
  - A. No, ma'am, they didn't.
- Q. Based on your experience, would it be unusual for them not to have locked all the doors?
- A. No, ma'am. Brad I believe was pretty good about locking the doors, where Charles didn't care. It just wasn't top priority. When he left during the day, he would, you know, I would come over and there would be doors open.
- Q. Had you installed a burglar alarm system in that house?
- A. Yes, there was a Brinks security system in the house, every door and every window.
- Q. Based on your comings and goings during that first couple of weeks, had they gotten in the habit of regularly setting that burglar alarm system?
  - A. No, ma'am, they didn't.
- Q. You said you left on Thursday evening about eleven. Planned to return at what time?
  - A. Seven to 7:30 in the morning.

Q. On Friday morning?

- A. Yes, ma'am. They were going to assist me in the painting.
- Q. Do you recall about what time it was that you got up on Friday morning, the thirteenth of September, 1991?
  - A. Between 6:30 and seven.
- Q. Did you go directly next door to the Allen house?
- A. No, ma'am, I went to Whataburger and got some breakfast and consumed it on the way back and pulled into their place about 7:30 ready to finish up our touch-up.
- Q. Did you park your car in their driveway?
- A. No, ma'am. I live next door. I parked it at my house.
- Q. And then what did you do after you parked your car?
- A. I walked over to their house, and I banged on the back door and waited for them to open it.
- Q. You say you banged on the back door. Did you go to the front door?
  - A. No, ma'am.

- Q. Ordinarily, when you would come and go from your friends' house, did you go to the front or the back?
  - A. Back.

- Q. Did you get an answer when you knocked on that back door?
- A. No, ma'am. There's three doors at the back of the house. The one that leads to the kitchen is the one I always knock on, but there is a door to Charles' bedroom, the master, that after nobody answered there I went over and banged on that door because I knew they were expecting me. And their cars were there.
- Q. When you say you banged on that door, are you talking about the door that actually, an exterior door to the master bedroom?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Did you get any response?
  - A. No, ma'am.
  - Q. Hear anything?
  - A. No, ma'am.
  - Q. Then what did you do?
- A. I went back to my house and got a key and came back and let myself in the utility room door.

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- Q. What did you see when you walked into the house?
- A. I had my caulking gun and paint brush with me, and I set it on the kitchen counter top, I saw blood on the floor in the kitchen.
- Q. What was your first reaction? What did you think when you saw blood on the kitchen floor?
- A. I thought somebody had stepped on something and walked in there and forgot to clean it up.
  - Q. So what did you do?
- A. I was heading to admonish them. And then I saw more blood.
- Q. As you went into the house through the kitchen, were you calling their names? What were you doing?
- A. No, ma'am, it was pretty evident that something had gone wrong there.
- Q. At what point did it become evident to you that something had gone wrong? Where were you in the house?
- A. I had left the kitchen and headed back toward the bedrooms, and there was a large pool of blood underneath Brad's door.

Q. Was Brad's door open or closed? 1 It was closed. It wasn't -- the 2 keeper -- it wasn't completely closed, but it 3 4 was -- there was a crack about an inch big in it. 5 6 You held your fingers up. About an 0. 7 inch crack? 8 Α. Yes, ma'am. Did you look inside that crack? 9 0. Yes, ma'am, I did. 10 Α. 11 What did you see? Q. 12 Α. I saw Brad. 13 Q. Where was he? He was kneeling on the floor with his 14 Α. head on the bed. 15 16 Was he up against the door? Q. 17 Α. Yes, ma'am. 18 Q. Could you open the door? 19 Α. No. Looked like he was trying to keep 20 somebody out. Did you try to open the door? 21 0.

Yes, ma'am, I did. Briefly.

Did you try to talk to Brad?

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Q . .

Α.

Q.

No, ma'am.

Why not?

I didn't know if there was still Α. 1 somebody in the house, and I wanted to go check 2 on Charles. 3 Was Brad making any sounds at all? 4 0. No, ma'am. 5 Α. What did you do? 6 Q. There is a hallway that leads to the 7 I started walking down it. master. 8 What did you see in the hallway? 9 Q. A blood bath. There was blood all 10 over the walls, all over the doors, everywhere. 11 Did that hallway lead to Charles' 0. 12 room? 13 14 Α. Yes, ma'am, it did. Did you go there? 15 Q. Yes, ma'am. Α. 16 What did you see when you got to 17 Charles' bedroom? 18 I saw a body laying crossways on the Α. 19 bed. 20 Could you tell the jury what it was 21 22 like? It looked like a body. I didn't 23 know. You know, in the back of my mind I think 24 I was hoping it wasn't Charles. 25

- Q. Was it easy to recognize Charles?
- A. No, ma'am, I couldn't tell who it was at first.
  - Q. Why not?

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- A. He had been beaten on the head, and his face had swollen up.
  - Q. Was there any blood in that room?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - O. Where?
- A. Underneath his head. It was dripping on the floor. And as soon as you open up the door there was splatter marks there on the wall coming. And there was some on the headboard.
- Q. You said as soon as you open up the door. Was the door of Charles' bedroom closed?
  - A. No, ma'am, it was open.
- Q. When you say there were splatter marks there, you are just talking about where it was next to the door?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Was that your friend Charles on the bed?
- A. Yes, ma'am, it was.
- Q. What were you thinking at that point? How did you feel?

MR. STAFFORD: I object to relevancy as to that issue.

THE COURT: It's overruled.

- A. My first thoughts were to get the son-of-a-bitch that did it. And I ran back to the house and got a gun. I didn't know if he was still there or not.
  - Q. Was anybody at your house?
- A. Yes, ma'am, my brother was at my house. He was getting up, getting ready to go to work.
  - Q. Did you talk to him?
- A. I ran upstairs, grabbed my gun and came downstairs and yelled to him. I forget what I yelled. I alerted him to come over to Charles' house now.
  - Q. This is your brother Daniel?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Did he come with you when you went back to Charles and Brad's house?
- A. Somewhere behind me. I didn't look,
  I just ran over there with the gun.
- Q. When you were at your home, or at any point prior to this, had you called for the police?

- A. No, ma'am, not at that time.
- Q. So what did you do?

- A. I ran, went back to the house and did a room to room to see if anybody was in there, at which time my brother came in and.
  - Q. Did he have a weapon?
- A. Yes, ma'am, he had a broomstick. He came over with a broomstick. When he got to the house, there was a butcher block in the kitchen with knives in there. I think he grabbed one of those at that time.
- Q. So did he accompany you walking through the house?
  - A. Sometime behind me.
- Q. You said you did a room to room.

  Describe to the jury what it was that you did.
- A. I opened closet doors, I looked under things, hoping somebody was still there.
  - Q. Did you actually go into Brad's room?
  - A. No, ma'am.
  - Q. Why not?
- A. I didn't want to disturb any of the evidence, and the door wouldn't open. He was up against it.
  - Q. Now, did you or your brother touch or

1 move. Let me reword my question. Did you or 2 your brother move anything in the Allen house 3 other than opening and closing closet doors? 4 I don't believe so. I can't speak for 5 my brother, but I don't think we did. 6 Did you see your brother move anything 7 in the house? 8 Other than picking up that knife. 9 When we were satisfied that nobody else was 10 there, went to Brad's room, and he pushed it 11 open a little bit more. There was no signs of 12 13 life. Did you use the telephone there in 14 Charles and Brad's house? 15 No, ma'am. Α. 16 Did you touch Charles or move anything 17 Ο. on the bed? 18 19 Α. No, ma'am. Did you see your brother Daniel do 20 Q. 21 that? No, ma'am. 22 So then what did you do next? 23 Q. I ran back to the house, called 911. - 24 Α. You know, there wasn't any reason to, but I

wanted to get the police coming also. And I told them that there had been a double homicide. I think I told them two people had been killed or something. I don't remember what I told them.

- Q. Mr. Sanders, were you talking and acting as calmly then as you are here in the courtroom?
  - A. No, ma'am.

- Q. Can you describe for the jury how you were handling yourself when you ran back and called 911?
- A. Probably pretty hysterical. I don't remember a lot of that time. I know I talked to some knothead lady who was asking me a bunch of stupid questions. I just told her to get some police over there now. I was probably yelling at her.
  - Q. Then what did you do?
- A. I went across the street, and I had to tell his parents.
- Q. You went to Mr. and Mrs. Allen's house?
  - A. Yes, ma'am:
  - Q. Tell us what happened.

A. They were sitting at their -- I walked in. I didn't know what to say. They were sitting at the table. They were drinking their morning coffee. Mrs. Allen asked what was the matter, what do you want.

MR. STAFFORD: I object. My motion in limine.

THE COURT: Approach the bench.

(The following proceedings were had at the bench:)

MR. STAFFORD: Once again, as to the relevancy of the subject matter of the indictment of how the parents, bless their little hearts, responded when they found this out, the only reason this is being introduced is to tug at the emotional strings of this jury, has no other purpose and design by the State other than to pull their emotional strings. It has no relevancy as to whether or not my client committed this crime. It's offered for emotional reasons only. I strongly object as to the relevancy.

THE COURT: I am going to allow the State to speak. I also must state for the record at this point we do have a defendant who

has entered a plea of not guilty and we have the person on the witness stand at the moment who was evidently the last to see the victims alive and the one to discover the bodies the next day and who is, as I understand it, was a suspect for sometime in this case, so his actions are at least relevant.

MR. STAFFORD: What relevance does it have as to how Mr. and Mrs. Allen responded?

MS. DAVIES: I asked him what he did, and that is what he is describing.

THE COURT: That is my understanding so far. You may have another objection after another question or two.

MR. STAFFORD: The fact I anticipate the reaction was going to be Mr. and Mrs. Allen asked him if he shot them because he was standing there with a gun. I object to the hearsay statement of Mrs. Allen.

THE COURT: You may object.

Proceed, please.

(Before the jury)

## BY MS. DAVIES:

Q. I think I had asked you about -- you were telling us that you went to Mr. and Mrs.

Allen's home. By the way, how far is Mr. and Mrs. Allen's home from Charles' new house at 624?

- A. Stone's throw. It's a hundred feet.
- Q. Could you see Mr. and Mrs. Allen's house from 624 Keith Street?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. What, I mean, from inside at 624
  Keith, could you see the parents, Mr. and Mrs.
  Allen's, home?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, you could.
  - O. From where?
- A. Kitchen window especially. It was a garden window that Charles used to look and point over there and say, "There's Mom," when she was outside.
- Q. So, how far did you have to go when you went to tell the Allens about your discovery on that morning of Friday, the thirteenth?
- A. Across the street, it's less than a hundred feet from my house. I think I left from my house to tell them after I called the police.
- Q. Did you still have the gun in your hand?
  - A. I guess I did.

Q. Did you realize that? 1 Α. No. No. 3 So what did you do when you arrived at ο. Mr. and Mrs. Allen's house? 4 5 I walked in with the gun in my hand, I quess, and I just sat there. They were having 6 7 their coffee. Were you calm? 8 0. 9 Α. No, ma'am. What were you doing? 1.0 Ο. 11 Shaking. Α. What did you tell Mr. and Mrs. Allen? 12 Q. A. I said, "Somebody shot the boys." 13 What was their reaction? 14 Q. 15 MR. STAFFORD: I object to the hearsay nature and the relevancy, Your Honor, again. 16 THE COURT: Sustained. 17 MS. DAVIES: I didn't ask for 18 I asked what their reaction was. 19 hearsay. MR. STAFFORD: It would be nonverbal 20 21 Would be the same thing. hearsay. 22 THE COURT: It's sustained. BY MS. DAVIES: 23 Q. Were they upset or excited when you 24 went in with that announcement? 25

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of my hand.

MR. STAFFORD: Again, judge, I ask the court to admonish the prosecutor when asking questions she knows are not admissible. MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I object to the sidebar remark encompassed in that objection. THE COURT: You may answer that in a limited fashion, sir. What was the question? What was their reaction? Were they upset? What was their Ο. demeanor when you walked in with this announcement that somebody had shot their boys? Disbelief at first. She asked me if I was kidding, Mrs. Allen did. Did she seem upset or excited? Q. Not at first. As I didn't say it's a joke, she started to believe what I said had And she started screaming. happened. Were you still standing there with the gun in your hand? Yes, ma'am. Α. What happened about that gun?.

I think Mr. Allen came and took it out

Did you stay there at the Allen's 1 Ο. 2 house? 3 No, ma'am. Mrs. Allen ran back to her Α. bedroom. 4 What did you do? 5 ο. Mr. Allen followed her back there and 6 comforted her a bit. And then he and I left to 7 go over to the house. 8 Did you take or go inside the house 9 Q. with Mr. Allen? 10 No, ma'am. When we were walking back Α. 11 over there, the police were pulling up into the 12 driveway. 13 Did more than one police car come? Q. 14 Yes, ma'am, I think three initially 15 1.6 came. Did you talk to the police about this? 17 Q. Yes, ma'am. 18 Α. Once the police arrived, did they take 19 over--20 Yes, ma'am. 21 Α. -- the investigation of the house? 22 Closed the house down and sealed it 23 off, tried to, you know, keep everybody out. 24 Did you stay outside, or did you go Q. 25

inside the house to point anything out to the police?

- A. Yes, I went back in with the detectives a couple of times. There was a floor safe in there that they didn't know the combination to. It was inoperable.
  - Q. Inoperable?

- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Why was that?
- A. We put it in the slab, and we put it too close to a wall, evidently, and when they put the baseboard on, the lid wouldn't come up. So Charles pointed that out to me a couple of days before. And I knew there was nothing in it. So, you know, I told them that at that time, it hasn't been opened in a month. There is nothing in there.
- Q. So, the safe, if I am understanding you correctly, was closed on that morning?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Did you assist the police by answering any of their questions or going in the house any other way?
- A. No. I think most of the other interview was outside the house in a police car.

- Q. About how long were the police out there, do you recall?
- A. They left approximately 2:30, three o'clock. They arrived at 7:45, 8:00.
- Q. Since you built the house, are you familiar--
- A. Oh, that's right. I went back in and brought them a floor plan of the house so they would have a working diagram.
- Q. And, certainly, having constructed the house, I take it you are familiar with the layout of the house?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. During the construction of the house, were there any pictures taken that showed the layout of the house prior to Charles and Bradley moving in?
- A. During the construction of the house, Charles kept a running video of the construction of the house. He jokingly referred to it as "this new house", and every week or so he would give updates, give a narrative about what was going on, what was going to happen, when we were going to finish, pointing out all the special things we did.

Q. Let me show you several things and ask you to identify them, if you will. Without going into the contents, at this point I just want you to identify what these items are. Let me ask you to look at what has been marked as State's Exhibit 2 and State's Exhibit 3. Can you tell me what is State's Exhibit 2?

A. This is Charles' last compilation of recordings that he wrote, recorded.

MR. STAFFORD: Before they are identified, I haven't had a chance to view them.

THE COURT: All right, we are going to take a lunch break right now.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to recess for lunch. I am going to admonish you not to be discussing this case among yourselves. You will get to talk about this case among yourselves once the case has been argued to you and you are back in the jury room deliberating the case. We talked to so many people over so many weeks as far as prospective jurors are concerned, I don't remember if we told some of you one thing and some another. You are not allowed to take notes during the course of the trial. When you go back to the

jury room right now, if you have taken any notes, please turn them over to the bailiff. There is only one official notetaker in this courtroom, and that is going to be the court reporter. If in jury deliberations you have some kind of conflict as to testimony produced, you may ask me in writing to have that read back to you. If you would, please, follow the bailiff back to the jury room right now.

(Jury removed from the courtroom)

THE COURT: Mr. Stafford, I thought you had had access to everything that was being produced.

MR. STAFFORD: No.

MS. DAVIES: I think he has.

MR. STAFFORD: The CD, State's Exhibit 2, again is a purported recording.

THE COURT: I don't know yet. As far as we had gotten, it has been marked as State's Exhibit No. 2 and the witness has described it I believe as Charles' last compilation, but I didn't know if that was going to be the narrative as to the video or what it might be.

MR. STAFFORD: I object to State's Exhibit No. 2 and State's Exhibit No. 3 under

the rules of evidence, that it has no bearing, 1 relevancy to anything other than what I have 2 been arguing about throughout this whole trial. 3 THE COURT: They haven't been tendered 4 to you or offered. 5 They are getting ready 6 MR. STAFFORD: 7 to, and I jumped the gun and objected to this. MS. DAVIES: Premature objection. 8 I am already making the 9 MR. STAFFORD: jury mad, which I think is a good ploy by the 10 I think all of this stuff is 11 irrelevant. I have to do nothing but object. 12 This again goes to the victim impact, which I 13 filed a motion in limine in good faith to keep 14 all this out. And I have to stand on my feet 15 16 all the time and alienate the jury. 17 THE COURT: As to State's 2 and 3 or whatever that is. As to the photographs, 18 specifically have you seen the photographs? 19 I don't know which ones 20 MR. STAFFORD: 21 she is trying to introduce. 22 MS. DAVIES: He has seen all the 23 photographs. THE COURT: If they are all marked, 24 take a look at them now. She's holding the 25

video tape. Have you seen that? 1 MS. DAVIES: He has been provided with 2 3 a copy. MR. STAFFORD: I object to the verbal 4 narrative as far as the -- if they want to cut 5 out the audio, I object to the audio. The video 6 I don't object to. 7 THE COURT: I will review it during 8 9 the lunch hour. The audio would be MR. STAFFORD: 10 hearsay, would also be another ploy for them to 11 insert the voice of the deceased and denies my 12 client the sixth amendment right, any possible 13 cross-examination. But as far as the layout of 14 the house, I would also object to any part of 15 the video that shows Charles or Brad. 16 THE COURT: We are going to be in 17 18 recess until 1:45 p.m. (Lunch recess; after which, the 19 following proceedings were had:) 20 THE COURT: Do you have anything else 21 you want to put on the record before we bring 22 the jury back? 23 MR. STAFFORD: Well, everything I have 24 25 told you was off the record. So that is the

problem. THE COURT: Everything I told you is 2 also off the record until now, but if I can have 3 some of those exhibits I can tell you what I am going to do with some of them. 5 MR. STAFFORD: Okav. MS. DAVIES: I believe when we broke 7 for lunch--8 THE COURT: You were in the process of 9 10 marking. MS. DAVIES: Things had not even been 11 identified in front of the jury. 12 THE COURT: But had been marked. 13 MS. DAVIES: I have pre-marked 14 exhibits. 15 THE COURT: Specifically as to 16 pre-marked State's Exhibits 2 and 3. 17 MR. STAFFORD: I object and ask that 18 they not be displayed for any purposes in front 19 20 of the jury. THE COURT: Your objection will be 21 sustained as to State's Exhibits 2 and 3 as 22 23 pre-marked. MR. STAFFORD: I also object to the 24 introduction of it as well. 25

THE COURT: I think it would at least include the introduction of it.

MS. DAVIES: As to the rest of the exhibits that I have pre-marked--

THE COURT: I am going to have to hear the predicate on the photos.

MR. STAFFORD: I have no objection to the actual still photos as being a true and accurate depiction of the house. I have been to the house, I know what it looks like, I have no objection.

MS. DAVIES: I have not had an opportunity to identify or properly lay the predicate for the photos or for a video tape which has been pre-marked as State's Exhibit 11, although that number hasn't been used in front of the jury.

THE COURT: What has been pre-marked as State's 11 is the video that we have all previously discussed and which we have all seen.

MR. STAFFORD: My objection is proper predicate to be laid under the rules of criminal evidence. Secondly, I would object to any audio portion of the tape.

THE COURT: Let me cut you off for a minute. It's a little difficult to hear your objection on predicate since she hasn't had to lay it yet. At the very least, I would not be allowing the audio portion of the tape nor the--

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I would ask to be allowed to offer at least the entire video portion. I expect that my witness is going to be able to testify that this is an accurate depiction of the layout of the house. And absent the audio, I will just have to rely on David Sanders to describe what is being seen as that video is shown.

THE COURT: Is there another video tape which has been pre-marked? Is there a police video tape of the house?

MS. DAVIES: I haven't pre-marked it, but there is a police video tape of the house; however, the police video tape tends to show specific areas of the house. It does not show the layout of the house as fully as this one does. This video tape--

THE COURT: As a walk through by comparison.

MS. DAVIES: That's right. I think

that is a good description of that exhibit. It is a walk through. And the police video doesn't take that approach. And given the defendant's statement, which we all know is going to be offered into evidence, that describes his actions as he walked in and through the house, I think this video, the picture portion of it would be helpful to the jury to understand the appearance of the house as one does walk through.

MR. STAFFORD: My further objection, this does not accurately and truly depict a condition of the scene of the crime as it was at the time my client was charged with the present offense. I think under the rules of evidence that the proper predicate--

THE COURT: Are you saying that the architectual schematics wouldn't be able to be introduced?

MR. STAFFORD: I think the State has floor plans already drawn out, judge. They have a big bulletin board here type of layout.

THE COURT: Are you saying that does depict it?

MR. STAFFORD: Yes, at the time of

commission of the offense.

THE COURT: Wouldn't this be even closer if it has walls up and everything? It has everything except furniture.

MR. STAFFORD: As far as the naked house, yes, that would depict the house.

MS. DAVIES: That is basically what it is, is an empty house.

MR. STAFFORD: I object to the scenes of the deceased.

THE COURT: The reflection of the deceased in this video tape?

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I don't see anything prejudicial about that. It's just a picture of the man who is taking the photograph.

THE COURT: I don't intend to try this a second time, if possible, so, if you want to offer this with those portions blocked out, stop it on a certain number on the VCR and you offer the proper predicate, you may do so.

MS. DAVIES: Let me be sure that I understand what the court is suggesting.

THE COURT: If you have the proper predicate, I will allow this tape as to its introduction without the audio and without these

scenes showing the deceased on this tape.

MS. DAVIES: Would the court consider the fact that the deceased Charles Allen, that is a very accurate depiction of his size and physique at the time of the offense, which I think would be relevant?

THE COURT: You haven't argued that one before.

MS. DAVIES: Well, now I am. The defendant in his statement says that Charles Allen supposedly threatened him. He is so afraid, he goes into the house. I think his size and physical appearance -- he describes that he is just in his underwear, maybe an undershirt.

THE COURT: Depending on what comes into the record, you might be able to reoffer this at a later time in this trial, but I am not going to allow the reflective scenes from this tape pre-marked as State's Exhibit 11.

MR. STAFFORD: I presented you a motion on the impact evidence. Again I would ask the court to set certain boundaries for the State and also identify those boundaries so I do not have to continuously offend this jury,

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offend the family by having to object to things that I don't think are relevant. The rules of evidence in Boothe vs. Maryland and even Payne vs. Tennessee would hold it's not relevant. my contention, judge, is that under the Code of Criminal, Texas Rules of Criminal Evidence, our Texas Constitution, that the evidence which has been elicited from this prospective witness as to the long, long family history, all those things have no bearing at the guilt and innocence stage. And there are going to be some future witnesses that testify, that without quidance from this court to direct the prosecutor, she's going to take whatever leeway that is not defined for her. I don't blame her.

THE COURT: I believe the State has been constrained pretty much up to this point. I am going to rely on your objection in the future. I believe there may only be one more witness under this motion who is going to testify on the case in chief.

MR. STAFFORD: So the court is overruling my motion?

THE COURT: I am going to rely on you to make objections at the proper time. In its

present form, the motion is denied. MR. STAFFORD: Thank you. THE COURT: Are y'all ready to proceed? 3 MS. DAVIES: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Bring in the jury, 5 6 please. 7 (Jury in) THE COURT: When we broke, ladies and 8 gentlemen, the State still had this witness on 9 direct examination. 10 11 Proceed. MS. DAVIES: May I approach? 12 THE COURT: Yes, ma'am. 13 DAVID SANDERS, 14 called as a witness by the State and on the 15 stand at the time of the recess, resumed the 16 stand and testified further as follows: 17 18 DIRECT EXAMINATION (CONTINUED) 19 BY MS. DAVIES: 20 Mr. Sanders, I think I was showing you 21 some exhibits that have been marked for 22 identification purposes. I would like for you 23 first to look at these photographs that are 24 25 marked State's Exhibits four through nine.

you would look at those. Can you tell the jury whether the first photographs, State's four through eight, are depictions of the exterior of 624 Keith?

- A. Yes, ma'am. And eight is the studio behind the house.
- Q. And State's Exhibit 9, is that depiction of a scene in the kitchen at 624 Keith?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it is.
- Q. In each instance, are those photographs accurate depictions of the scene?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Now, State's Exhibit 4, can you tell us were you present when that photograph was taken?
  - A. Yeah, I was.
  - Q. Was that taken on September 13, 1991?
  - A. No, ma'am, it wasn't.
- Q. Despite the fact that it was taken at a later date, is that a fair and accurate depiction of the relationship of 624 Keith driveway to the driveway at your house next door?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

Is that the same way it appeared back Q. on September 13, 1991? 2 Yes, ma'am. Α. 3 And the balance of the photographs 4 that you looked at, are those the way the 5 6 location looked back on September 13, 1991? Yes, ma'am. 7 Α. MS. DAVIES: I am offering State's 8 Exhibits four through nine. 9 MR. STAFFORD: No objection, Judge. 10 THE COURT: State's Exhibits four 11 through nine are admitted. 12 BY MS. DAVIES: 13 While we are identifying things, let 14 me show you a couple of other exhibits, Mr. 15 Sanders. I have got a diagram marked State's 16 Exhibit 10. Have you looked at that diagram 17 18 before? Yes, ma'am, I have. 19 Is it an accurate depiction of the 20 layout of the interior of the house as it 21 appeared on that Friday morning, September 13th, 22 when you went in and found Charles and Brad? 23 Yes, ma'am, it is. No, wait a 24 Α. minute. That door wasn't open. 25

- Q. Well, as far as the layout, the floorplan?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. There are indications of where there are doors and windows in the house. I am not asking you whether those--
  - A. Were open or closed?
  - Q. Were open or closed.
  - A. That is an accurate depiction.
- Q. And look at State's Exhibit 12 and tell us whether have you looked at this before also?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I have.
- Q. Is that an accurate depiction of the relationship or the area there around Keith Street?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I will ask
the court to permit me to use State's Exhibits
10 and 12, after tendering to defense counsel
for inspection, just for assistance in the jury
understanding various witnesses' testimony. I
am not offering it at this time because I expect
witnesses to place additional marks on them
during the course of their testimony.

MR. STAFFORD: I have previously seen

these exhibits, and I have no objection.

THE COURT: All right.

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3 BY MS. DAVIES: Mr. Sanders, first, if you would, I 4 ask you to step down around here and help me a 5 little bit. Move a little closer to the jury. 6 Now, this is a small courtroom and we have the 7 additional problem of fourteen people here. Let 8 me step around this way. Hopefully, I can get 9 10 out of the way. Can you show the jury where Keith 11 Street is on State's Exhibit 12? 12 This is Allen-Genoa Road and this is Α. 13 Keith Street. 14 Can you point out on State's Exhibit 15 ο. 12 where 624, Charles and Brad's house is? 16 It's where the dot is located right 17 here. 18 I am going to use the red ink for 19 624. Now, where would your house number 618 be? 20 Right there. Right next to it. 21 Α. I am going to write 618. Is that 22 Q. right? Right next door? 23 That is it. 24 Α. Where are the driveways between -- are 25 Q.

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there two driveways between your houses or just
      one?
 2
                He has a driveway and I have a
 3
           Α.
      driveway, and they are eight to ten feet apart.
 4
                All right. Is there a house on the
 5
 6
      other side of 624 Keith?
                Yes, ma'am, it's 640.
 7
           Α.
                You built it?
           Q.
 8
                Yes, ma'am.
           Α.
 9
                That is 640?
10
           Q.
                Yes, ma'am.
11
           Α.
                Was it completed at the time that you
12
           0.
      went into Charles and Brad's house and found
13
      their bodies?
14
               Yes, ma'am.
15
           Α.
                Was there somebody living there?
           Q.
16
                Yes, ma'am.
17
                Now, can you show the jury where Mr.
18
      and Mrs. Don Allen's house is?
19
                It's right here on the other side of
20
      the street.
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                Do you happen to know their house
22
           Q.
      number?
23
                609.
24
           Α.
                Let me get a couple of photographs.
25
           Q.
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think I left them over here. I want you to keep your voice up for the court reporter. First let's look at State's Exhibit 4. I want you to, if you would, step around here and show the jury -- we'll have to start at this end and repeat as we go down. Now, this is the photograph I believe you said was taken not on the morning of September 13 but later?

A. Correct.

- Q. Can you show us or explain to the jury what this photograph shows?
- A. You are standing down this way looking towards my house and Mr. and Mrs. Allen's house. You are standing directly in front of Charles Allen's house at 624. Standing right there.
- Q. You're standing -- I am going to write SX-4. What direction would you be looking?
  - A. This way.
  - Q. If I put an arrow this way?
  - A. That's it.
- Q. What is this brick thing here?
- A. Mail box.
  - O. For whose house?
- A. 624 Keith, Charles Allen.

What is this? It appears to be a Ο. driveway. Whose driveway is that? 2 Mr. Allen's driveway. 3 When you say Mr. Allen, are you 4 ο. talking about Charles or his dad? 5 Talking about Charles. 6 And then can we see your driveway in 7 Q. this photograph? 8 Yes, ma'am. It's right there. 9 Α. Right here? Q. 10 Yes, ma'am. 11 Q. Let's walk down this way so these 12 jurors can see. Would you point out Charles' 13 mail box and driveway? 14 15 Α. Mail box and this is his driveway, and this is my driveway. 16 Q. Let's step down this way so these 17 jurors can see. Point out Charles' mail box and 18 driveway. 19 Charles' mail box and driveway. And 20 Α. 21 my driveway. Now, I notice there is a lot of trees 22 and shrubbery here. This greenery, this growth, 23 was that there back in 1991 also? 24

Yes, ma'am.

Α.

- Q. This row of trees and greenery, is that between your house and Charles' house?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it is.

- Q. Let's start down here. State's Exhibit 5. Can you tell us what this is a picture of?
- A. That is a picture of Charles Allen's residence at 624 Keith on September 13, 1991.
- Q. Now, through the trees I appear to be seeing -- I think I see another house. Is that correct?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Whose house is that?
  - A. My house. That is where I reside.
- Q. And can you tell me what this is right down here in the middle right side of that photograph?
  - A. It's--.
- Q. Appears to be on the driveway or near the driveway.
- A. I don't know what time this was taken, but after the officers got through with the house, I pulled out all the carpet and trash and stuff here.
  - Q. Earlier, was there any construction

debris in front of the house? A. Yes, ma'am. 2 In this location? 0. 3 Yes. Α. 4 Let's move down this way and show 0. 5 these jurors. Would you point out in State's 6 Exhibit 5 which is Charles' house? 7 This is Charles' house here. 8 And yours? 0. 9 My house is back over here. There is Α. 10 part of it. 11 You need to keep your voice up for the 12 court reporter. Right here? 13 That is my house there, correct. 14 All right. Over here on this Q. 15 right-hand side, was there any construction 16 debris in front of the house? 17 Yes, construction debris to the left 18 side of the driveway. 19 Let's move down this way to be sure 20 0. these jurors can see. 21 Can you point out your house in 22 State's Exhibit 5? 23 A. My house is over here. This is 24 Charles Allen's house. This is the driveway. 25

That is the debris on the side of the driveway. This is on the morning of September 13, 1991.

- Q. Now, State's Exhibit 6. It appears to be still the front of Charles' house. I want to call your attention to this vehicle that is in the driveway. Do you know whose vehicle that is?
  - A. Yes, ma'am. That is Charles' Blazer.
- Q. Was it there when you went to the house that morning?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it was.
- Q. While we are looking at this, let's look also at State's Exhibit 7. We are seeing the front end of a vehicle. Is that the same vehicle that we are seeing the rear of in State's Exhibit 6?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it is.
  - Q. That is Charles' car?
  - A. Correct.

- O. What is this?
- A. That is Bradley's motorcycle.
- Q. Was Charles' car and Bradley's motorcycle there in the driveway like they are shown when you went to the door that morning?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, they were.

- Q. Tell the jury also what, here on the right of State's Exhibit 7, what this building is.
  - A. That is the recording studio.
  - Q. The white frame building?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Was the door open like that when you arrived that morning?
  - A. I don't remember, honestly.
- Q. Move down this way and let's point out the vehicle. If you would point out Charles' car.
- A. Here's Charles' Blazer here, the rear end. Standing on the front side. And that is the same vehicle. That is Bradley's motorcycle.
  - Q. And the recording studio?
- A. This is the recording studio back over here.
- Q. Again for these jurors, if you would point out Charles' car.
- A. Front of 624, Charles' house. Here is the driveway we looked at. Back of Charles' Blazer. Here is the front of Charles' Blazer. Bradley's motorcycle. And recording studio.

- Q. Is this picture of the recording studio, is this where you were going in and out the evening before as you described checking on the floor?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it is.

- Q. Is that the only door to the recording studio?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it is.
- Q. I forgot to ask you here on State's Exhibit 7, can you see the door that you went to and unlocked to go into the house that morning?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it's this one right here.
- Q. Let's move down this way and show these jurors which door it was that you entered the house by on September 13th.
- A. That is the utility room. That is the master bedroom. That is the one I knocked on also.
  - Q. Which one did you enter?
  - A. Utility room door right here.
- Q. We need to let these jurors see. Point to the utility door where you entered.
  - A. This one.
  - Q. The other one you knocked on?
  - A. Master bedroom exterior door.

Did you try the door handle on the Q. master bedroom door to see whether it was 2 locked? 3 Yes, ma'am. Α. 4 Was it locked? 5 Q. Yes, ma'am. 6 What about the front door, did you try 7 Q. the front door to see whether it was locked? 8 No, I didn't. 9 Α. Tell the jury what State's Exhibit 8 is. 10 Q. Just a different view of the recording 11 studio. This is that door that was open. It's 12 just a different view of it. 13 Now, there looks to be a desk and some 14 Q. lumber out there. 15 This is what we pulled out of here 16 while the floor was drying and set it outside. 17 You had pulled this desk out of where? 18 A. Out of this first room right here. 19 You can't really see in there. 20 Is that because the floors were being 21 refinished? 22 Yes. Α. 23 So, as far as you know, those items --24 I notice there is a beer bottle here on this 25

desk.

- A. I think that had been there about a week.
- Q. You don't know who left that beer bottle there?
  - A. No.
- Q. Now, let me show you what you have identified as State's Exhibit 9. Can you tell the jury what this shows?
- A. This is what I saw when I walked in.

  MR. STAFFORD: He is blocking our

  view.
- A. This is the view coming in from the utility room, the door I went in. There is bloody footprints. I thought somebody had stepped on something. Caulking gun and paint brush that I had in my hands and set down on the counter. This is the kitchen. That is what I first saw.
- Q. Do you remember, when you got to this point and saw this scene, do you remember whether you walked through the kitchen where that blood is on the floor, or did you go the other way?
  - A. I think I came back around the other

way.

- Q. Point out for these jurors what it is you saw on the floor when you first walked in.
- A. I entered through the utility room which leads right into the kitchen. There is the bloody footprints. I didn't think too much of it at the time. There is the caulking gun I put down on the counter.
  - Q. Right here?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Show these jurors here.
- A. Once again, walking in through the utility room, kitchen floor.
- Q. And the caulk gun that you had with you?
- A. Here. Just kind of walked in and set it down there and said somebody stepped on something.
- Q. Okay. Let me get you to help us a little bit with this other diagram. Let's put it up here. State's Exhibit 10. Does this show the layout of the house that you built for Charles Allen?
  - A. Yes, ma'am. Fairly adequately.
  - Q. Perhaps not to exact scale?

- A. No, ma'am.
- Q. And we are not suggesting that, for instance, here is -- you described the door that you knocked on that was locked?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. I believe you said the door to the master bedroom?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Can you point that out for us on this diagram?
- A. It's right here. It just shows that it swings open that way.
- Q. The fact that this is at an angle showing the doorway is no indication that that door was open when you went that morning?
  - A. Correct.
- Q. Now, can you show us where the door is on this diagram that you entered by, where you used your key and walked into the house?
- A. The motorcycle was sitting right here. Charles' vehicle was right here. I walked -- I eventually came in this door. I went over here initially and knocked at both of them. No answer. I went back next door, got my key, came over here, opened up this door and

walked in here. This thing was back a little bit. You can see the blood through here.

- Q. I am going to take a blue marker and just put an arrow. If I put your initials D.S., would that adequately show where you entered the house?
  - A. That is the entry point, yes.
  - Q. You had to use your key?
  - A. Correct.

- Q. In this picture that we were looking at of the kitchen, State's Exhibit 9, can you pinpoint for us on this diagram, State's Exhibit 10, what portion of the house one would be seeing?
- A. Well, this marks off depicted in this representation. Here is the end of this counter. You can see this is a lot wider than this is here. This was cut back some over here and have a big entryway through here. There is the kitchen. Here is the window that goes right here. Kitchen sink.
- Q. You pointed out the window. And there is a window here on this diagram. I think you described it as a garden window?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

Was there any covering on that window? 1 No. The only window in the house that Α. 2 didn't have cover. 3 So, one could see in or out of that 4 window freely? 5 6 Yes, ma'am. What, mini blinds on the rest of the 7 house? 8 Mini blinds on the rest, as you can 9 The doors were French doors but they had 10 coverings on them also. 11 To mark on the diagram, State's 12 Exhibit 10, the location of this scene, State's 13 Exhibit 9, would it be accurate to say that the 14 scene--15 You are standing about here. Α. 16 About here? 17 0. 18 Α. Yes. I am going to write SX-9. 19 0. direction would you be looking? 20 Α. This way. 21 I am going to draw an arrow the ο. 22 direction you have indicated. 23 Now, do you recall what route you took 24

to get back to the rest of the house after you

saw the blood on the floor?

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- A. Came through here, saw the blood. Set my work tools here. Saw the blood, didn't know if there was glass on the floor or what. I think I came back around here. Walked toward probably back this way behind the sofa, and I saw blood here at this door of Bradley's room.
- Q. You are pointing to this location.
  You are referring to this room as Brad's room?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Let's write Brad's room on there.

    Would that be the front of the house?
- A. Yes, ma'am. I can show you on the pictures if you want to see where it is. If you want to look at the exterior.
- Q. State's Exhibit 6, can you point out which windows where Brad's room is?
- A. This is the front of the house. It sticks out, as you can see, from the rest of the slab. And this is Brad's room right there. Has three windows and three transits up above.
- Q. So you are pointing to these three windows right in front?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Would we also be accurate if we refer

to that as the front bedroom on the house?

A. Yes, ma'am.

- O. Front in terms of the street?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. During the planning stages, was -- I notice this says bedroom here on our diagram, State's Exhibit 10. On your plans, is that characterized as a bedroom?
  - A. Originally, yes.
- Q. And how did Charles and Brad use that room?
- A. Workout room. We kind of modified it as we were going. Just did some structural changes in there to support some of those that hang down and and put a barbell here so you could stretch out on it. I didn't make a closet here, I just left an opening so they could put their stuff in.
- Q. When you say their stuff, what kind of things were kept in that closet? Let's call this workout room or weight room.
  - A. We call it the weight room.
- Q. Weight room. Okay. Use the abbreviations. What kind of things were kept in this open closet in the weight room?

- A. Originally we were supposed to put the bench this way with the barbell going this way. That is why we didn't put any doors on it. We didn't quite get that far. The weight bench was here, barbells were here, the dumbbells, the barbells.
- Q. The barbells and the bars to the weight bench, exactly where were they kept, in this closet or out?
- A. They were out here in this area. You come in, work out and, you know, access.
- Q. Is that something that your friends and you would do, work out in there?
- A. Donnie and Charles worked out Monday, Wednesday, Friday. Me and my brother would join them occasionally. But that is what the purpose of the room was for.
- Q. You mentioned that you came around in back of this sofa. Was the furniture arranged so plenty of room to walk in back or on either side of that sofa to get to the hall?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it was.
- Q. Again to continue on the layout of the house. If you are standing here -- is this what you would call the living room area?

A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Could you see into the weight room from that room?
  - A. Only from behind the sofa here.
- Q. In other words, was this door from the living room to the hall and the door to the weight room, were they aligned in such a way that one could see?
- A. Right. This is just a cased opening, there is no door here. There was a straight shot through here. There's a door here on this bedroom and on this bedroom. That is just an opening.
- Q. Here off the hallway there is another room. Whose bathroom was that?
  - A. Brad's bathroom.
- Q. And then the room at the end of the hall, whose room was that?
  - A. Master bedroom. Charles' room.
- Q. Now, when you went -- who was on the bed?
  - A. Charles was, just about like it shows.
  - Q. Even though he was difficult to recognize?
- A. Yes, ma'am.

Who was at the door? Was that Bradley Q. 1 Dean Allen in Brad's room? 2 Yes, ma'am, it was. 3 Did you move any items that were on 4 the floor? 5 Not unless I kicked them. 6 intentionally or not that I realized. 7 And, finally, this last room, this is 8 what? 9 It's the master bath. There is a 10 closet off over here, a corner unit jacuzi and 11 separate shower and a john room. 12 Did you actually go into that room Q. 13 that morning when you found your friends? 14 Yes, ma'am, I did. Α. 15 Is that when you did your walk through Ο. 16 with your gun? 17 Yes, ma'am. 18 Α. Did you find anything out of place 19 that you noticed in there? 20 Not really. This room was untouched Α. 21 basically. 22 When you and your brother went into 23 -Q. the house, were either one of you walking around 24

in sock feet? In other words, just socks on

your feet but walking around with socks on? 1 No, ma'am. Α. 2 Did you have on shoes? 3 Ο. I had on some boat shoes. 4 And do you know whether your brother 5 had on shoes? 6 I can't recall. Α. 7 Do you recall whether he was walking 8 around in socks? 9 No, he wasn't in socks. 10 Α. Either bare feet? Q. 11 Either barefoot or shoes. 12 Q. You can have a seat. 13 You mentioned earlier that at some 14 point you had done something with the carpet to 15 the house? 16 I pulled it all out. 17 When did you do that, do you recall? 18 The officers left at 3:00. Α. 19 probably in there at 3:15. 20 Why did you do that? 21 Q. T didn't want it in there. It was 22 Not all of it, but I just didn't want 23 bloody. 24 anything in there. Did you do that yourself? 0. 25

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No, my father and my brother, Α. cousins. I think some of the Allens might have assisted. I don't remember. When you went through the process of pulling out that carpet, did you notice whether there were any areas that were heavily damaged with blood? Yes, ma'am, two areas come to mind. Α. What area of the house was that in? 0. In the master bedroom directly under Charles' head. He was hanging off the bed. head was. And in Brad's room right up next to the door. Both of those seeped through the carpet, the pad and ended up on the concrete floor. MS. DAVIES: I pass the witness. MR. STAFFORD: Judge, could I see his statement under rule 614? MS. DAVIES: May the record reflect that I am tendering a two page statement given by David Sanders to defense counsel. It will. THE COURT: May I have a moment, MR. STAFFORD: judge?

Yes, sir.

THE COURT:

MR. STAFFORD: Your Honor, I don't 1 have any questions at this time. I reserve my 2 right to cross at a later time. 3 THE COURT: You may stand down. 4 Call your next witness. 5 The State calls Jim MS. DAVIES: 6 7 Bolding. Excuse me, let me call K. W. Rogers 8 first. 9 K. W. ROGERS 10 was called as a witness by the State and, having 11 been duly sworn, testified as follows: 12 DIRECT EXAMINATION 13 BY MS. DAVIES: 14 Would you, please, state your name for 15 Q. the record? 16 17 Α. Kirk W. Rogers. How are you employed? 18 Q. City of Houston Police Department. 19 Α. Tell us how you are employed. Q. 20 City of Houston Police Department. 21 Α. How long have you been in law 22 enforcement? 23 Approximately thirteen years this 24 January. 25

What is your assignment with the Q. 1 Houston Police Department? 2 I ride radio patrol. Α. 3 Any particular area of the city? 4 0. The southeast part of town around 5 Pasadena city limits, Almeda Mall area. 6 Does that include the area of the city 7 where 624 Keith Street is? 8 Yes, ma'am. 9 Α. Is that location in Harris County, 10 ο. 11 Texas? Yes, ma'am, it is. 12 Officer, I want you to think back to Q. 13 the morning of Friday, September 13, 1991. Did 14 you have an occasion to go to 624 Keith? 15 Yes, ma'am. Α. 16 How was it that you happened to go there? 17 ο. I was dispatched to a possible 18 Α. shooting. 19 What time of day was it? 20 Q. Approximately 8:30, 8:32. 21 Α. Is that when you arrived? 22 Q. I arrived at 8:34. 23 Α. Is that approximately? 24 Q. Α. Yes, ma'am, approximately. 25

- Q. Officer Rogers, can you describe for the jury what you saw when you rolled up to 624 Keith?
- A. There was a man standing in the driveway later that I found out was the complainant, or the reportee. And he flagged me down, and I stopped my car. I had to back up because I passed the driveway just a little bit.
- Q. You say you passed the driveway a little bit. Did you nearly pass the house?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. Is there any reason you were passing by?
- A. I just didn't see the numbers on the house. It was sitting up off the street a little bit. I didn't see the numbers on the house. I was looking for numbers on mail boxes or on the street.
- Q. Did you notice whether there was any trash or debris at the street by that house?
- A. Yes, ma'am. There was some trash and debris on the right-hand side of the driveway.
- Q. Did the house appear from the street to be occupied?
  - A. It looked like it was under construction.

- Q. So then, when you were flagged down by someone in the driveway, was that a Mr. Sanders?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

16l

- Q. What did you do?
- A. I pulled up into the driveway and got out and asked him what was going on.
  - Q. Did he give you some information?
- A. He told me something bad had happened inside, and he was real excited, and I tried to calm him down so we could talk, and we went to the back of the house to the back door.
- Q. At that point, did you even try to enter through the front door?
  - A. No, ma'am.
- Q. When you went to the back of the house, what did you see?
- A. There was a truck parked in the driveway and a motorcycle parked on the back porch, and the back door was open.
- Q. At that point, did you know whether anyone was dead at that location? Or what was your objective as you entered?
- A. To find out what was wrong inside the house.
  - Q. Were you alone in terms of law

enforcement at that point?

- A. Two other officers had arrived right behind me.
  - Q. So, did all of you go into the house?
  - A. I went into the house first.
  - Q. Did Mr. Sanders go in with you?
  - A. No, ma'am.
  - Q. Had he given you any information?
- A. Just that something bad had happened inside.
- Q. And what did you do when you went into the house then?
- A. Went into the back door of the house, looked into the kitchen area, saw some bloody footprints in the kitchen, went on into the living room area, didn't see anything, looked down the hall area and could see blood on the walls and on a door and went and checked the first bedroom door to the left.
- Q. Were you able to go into that first bedroom?
  - A. No, ma'am.
  - Q. Why not?
- A. One of the deceased was up against the door to where we couldn't open the door but just

a few inches.

- Q. At this point, as you are walking through the house, did you have your weapon drawn or?
  - A. I had my weapon in my hand, yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Why was that?
- A. Mr. Sanders wasn't sure if anybody else was in the house that had, you know, committed this act of violence.
- Q. So when you tried that first bedroom door and were not able to get in, what did you do?
- A. I immediately -- I could see blood coming down the hallway. I looked down the hallway and walked down that hallway, checked the bathroom doors as I passed, and when I got to the back bedroom I could see another young man laying in the bed.
- Q. What was his condition from your first look?
  - A. That he was dead.
- Q. Did you or the other officers who went into the house with you at that point, did any of you disturb anything that was in the house?
  - A. No, ma'am.

- Q. Did you notice whether the lights were on in the house?
- A. I don't recall the lights being on in the house.
- Q. Once you walked through, what did you do next?
- A. I immediately turned the scene over to the other two officers that were there, and I walked outside and asked Mr. Sanders if he had a telephone that I could use.
- Q. What was your purpose in using the telephone?
- A. I needed to call the homicide division and CSU unit and the M. E.'s office.
  - Q. Did you do that?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. And did people from those offices come out?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. At 624 Keith. Now, once you called them, what was your responsibility and the responsibility of the other two officers who were there?
- A. Just to secure the scene and not let anybody disturb the scene until the homicide

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1
      detectives got there.
 2
                Did you do that?
           Q.
 3
           Α.
               Yes, ma'am.
                Did an ambulance crew arrive?
 4
           Q.
 5
                Yes, ma'am.
           Α.
                About how long was it before that
 6
           Q.
 7
      happened?
                Approximately two to four minutes
 8
           Α.
      after we arrived.
 9
10
           Q.
               When they arrived, did they move the
      bodies?
11
12
           Α.
                No.
13
           Q.
                Why not?
                MR. STAFFORD: That would be
14
      speculation as to why not.
15
16
                THE COURT: Sustained.
      BY MS. DAVIES:
17
                Did you give any instructions in
18
      regard to whether or not those bodies should be
19
20
      moved?
           A. Yes, ma'am. We told them not to touch
21
22
      or disturb anything.
23
               Did you see to it that that
      instruction was followed?
24
25
           Α.
               Yes, ma'am.
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Other than securing the scene for the 1 crime scene unit and the detectives and 2 specialists who were on the way, were you 3 involved in the investigation of this case? 4 Just securing the scene and initially 5 talking to Mr. Sanders. That was it. 6 MS. DAVIES: Pass the witness. 7 CROSS EXAMINATION 8 BY MR. STAFFORD: 9 Officer Rogers, did you prepare a 10 0. supplement to the offense report? 11 I did not. 12 Did you turn over your field notes or 13 anything to the detectives, or what kind of 14 verbal report -- who did you make a verbal 15 16 report to? The officers that were initially 17 dispatched to the call made the supplemental 18 report. 19 Who was that, can you tell me? 20 Ο. Mike McCoy. Α. 21 Did you read that to refresh your 22 Q. memory prior to testifying today? 23 Α. Yes, sir. 24 MR. STAFFORD: May I have that for 25

purposes of cross examination?

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, may the record reflect that I am tendering a copy of Officer McCoy's supplement to defense counsel for his inspection.

THE COURT: It will so reflect.

BY MR. STAFFORD:

- Q. Would you tell the jury basically the purpose of the offense report is to help you refresh your memory later down the road; is that not true?
- A. The offense report is to reflect all the facts that we found.
- Q. And due to the fact that you make many calls and many things happen, this often helps you refresh your memory as to what you found and what you saw and who you talked to; does it not?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. This is entered into a computer over at the Houston Police Department; is it not?
  - A. Yes, sir.
- Q. That is made available to the District Attorney's Office; is it not?
  - A. Yes, sir.
    - O. It's not available to the defense; is

it? 1 You are looking at it. 2 Other than now. 3 Q. Could you tell the members of the jury 4 that when you arrived on Keith Street, as far as 5 the driveway is concerned, assuming this is 6 Keith? 7 Could you move that out a little? 8 Sure. I am being rude to you. Have 9 Q. you used this diagram at all before testifying? 10 Α. No. 11 Have you ever seen it? Q. 12 Α. 13 Let me get some photographs, then. Q. 14 MR. STAFFORD: May I approach the 15 witness, judge. 16 17 THE COURT: Yes, sir. BY MR. STAFFORD: 18 Let me show you what has been marked 19 as State's Exhibit No. 6 and State's exhibit No. 20 That basically represents the Allen's house; 21 22 does it not? Yes, sir. Α. 23 And the debris that you are talking Q. 24 about is this little small amount of debris that 25

is over here on the side of the sidewalk?

A. Yes, sir.

- Q. There was no debris out in front of the house, as you recall, when you drove up that day?
  - A. Not out in the very front.
- Q. And as reflected by State's Exhibit No. 6, as you drove up, one could see a motor vehicle in the driveway; couldn't they?
- A. When I pulled into the driveway, yes, sir.
- Q. If you were walking down the street, looking down the driveway, you could also observe a vehicle if you were walking down the street as well and happened to stop right here?

  MS. DAVIES: Object to speculation.

## BY MR. STAFFORD:

- Q. Let me rephrase it this way. If you were standing in the driveway at the foot of this driveway back on Friday, the 13th, would you have been able to see the vehicle?
  - A. Yes, sir, I could have seen it.
- Q. If anybody had been walking down the street, standing in the same position, if they had 20/20 vision or good vision, there would

have been nothing in their way to keep them from 1 seeing the vehicle; would there? 2 Not at that point. 3 Did you ever try the front door? 4 I didn't try to go in the front door, 5 no, sir. 6 You did not? 7 0. I did not. Α. 8 9 0. Did you ever have an occasion to try the front door? 1.0 Yes, I did. Α. 11 Was the door locked or unlocked? Q. 12 The door was locked. Α. 13 MR. STAFFORD: I have no other 14 questions. 15 THE COURT: Anything else? 16 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 17 BY MS. DAVIES: 18 Officer Rogers, are you aware of the 19 fact that the D. A.'s office in Harris County 20 pretty much has an open file policy and in fact 21 those offense reports are made available to the 22 defense prior to trial? 23 Yes, ma'am. Α. 24 MS. DAVIES: Pass the witness. 25

RECROSS EXAMINATION 2 BY MR. STAFFORD: 3 I don't get to take them home with me 4 and read them; do I? 5 I don't know, sir. Α. MR. STAFFORD: Nothing further. 7 THE COURT: Anything else? You may 8 step down. 9 Call your next. 10 MS. DAVIES: State calls Jim Bolding. 11 Did we ask the court whether Officer 12 Rogers can be excused? 13 THE COURT: Do you have any objection 14 to this officer being excused? 15 MR. STAFFORD: No. 16 THE COURT: You may be excused. 17 18 19 20 21 22 2-3 24 25

## JAMES BOLDING

was called as a witness by the State and, having been duly sworn, testified as follows:

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Could you, please, introduce yourself to the jury?
- A. My name is James Bolding. I work at the police crime laboratory.
- Q. What is your position at the crime laboratory?
- A. I am the supervisor of the serology section in the Houston Police Department crime lab.
- Q. Explain to us what the serology section does.
- A. Serology is the analysis of body fluids. In the Houston Police Department, it is the analysis of body fluids that may be related or found in potential crime scenes.
- Q. Have you had any special education or training for this position?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I do.
- Q. Would you describe for us your educational and your professional experience

background?

- A. Yes, ma'am. I have a bachelor's degree and a master's degree in biology and biochemistry, both from Texas Southern
  University. I also have credits in the Ph.D. degree in biochemistry from the University of Texas. I have undergone extensive training in forensic science and forensic serology at the Houston Police Department laboratory, at the FBI laboratory in Quantico, Virginia, also at the Serology Research Institute which is in Emeryville, California. Also I have undergone training at the Alopac Company that was in Atlanta, Georgia.
- Q. Mr. Bolding, how long have you been with the Houston Police Department?
- A. I'm coming up on my fourteenth year in the Houston Police Department.
- Q. How long have you been in charge of the serology laboratory?
  - A. Approximately twelve years.
- Q. For the most part, is your work done in the laboratory, or do you actually go out to the scene sometime?
  - A. From time to time, we go to crime

scenes also, yes.

2.2

- Q. Do you go to crime scenes everytime there is a murder case?
  - A. No, ma'am, we don't.
- Q. What determines whether or not you are called out of your laboratory to a crime scene, if you can tell us?
- A. Right. From time to time, crime scenes that are specifically enigmatic, they are complicated, or there may be multiple homicides or whenever there is some difficulty that a homicide sergeant or a supervisor sees at a crime scene will call out the crime lab and the photo lab and the laboratory for latent prints.
- Q. Were you working on Friday, September 13, 1991?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I was.
- Q. Were you called out to a crime scene on that day?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I was.
- Q. Do you recall going to 624 Keith?
- A. I do.
  - Q. Do you recall what time of day it was that you were called out there?
- A. I don't recall specifically what time

of day it was.

- Q. Did you spend a good portion of your day out there, Mr. Bolding?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
  - Q. Do you recall whether it was morning?
  - A. I believe it was late morning.
- Q. When you go to a crime scene, is there any particular type of evidence that you focus on when you go to the scene?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - O. What is that?
- A. I specifically am interested in evidence that may implicate one or several persons that have left that crime scene. In other words, I am primarily focusing on evidence that will earn us a suspect.
- Q. Now, when you arrived at 624 Keith, were there other members of the Houston Police Department on the scene?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Were there other -- well, for instance, what about fingerprints? Do you deal with fingerprints?
  - A. No, ma'am, I do not.
  - O. Was there someone there who has that

area of specialization? 1 Yes, ma'am, as I recall, there was. 2 Α. What about photographs, are you 3 0. responsible for taking photographs? 4 No, ma'am, I am not. 5 ο. Do you recall whether there was 6 someone there taking pictures? 7 Yes, ma'am, I do. Α. 8 Do you remember who that was? Ο. 9 Yes, ma'am. I think I remember that 10 Α. Officer Jordan was in charge of taking pictures 11 on that day. 12 Is that what we refer to as a crime 13 Q. scene unit? 14 Yes, ma'am. Α. 15 What about homicide detectives, were 16 Q. there any homicide detectives on the scene? 17 Yes, ma'am. 18 So, as you arrived, apparently there 19 were others already there? 20 That is correct. Α. 21 At the point that you arrived, do you 22 ο. know whether the bodies of Charles and Brad 2.3 Allen had been moved? 24 They were in the process, at the time 25 Α.

that we arrived they were in the process of being removed from the premises.

- Q. So your investigation focused not on the bodies of the two men; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.

- Q. Can you describe for the jury what your actions were when you first arrived at 624 Keith?
- A. My actions are, first of all, to get an overall, general layout of the premises, that is, to find out if indeed the bodies are still there and where they are located and to peruse any of the rooms that may have physical evidence that can be moved. This is what I did on that day.
- Q. So, did you actually determine the location of the bodies and view the evidence initially?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And during the course of your investigation there, did you actually recover any evidence and take it from the scene?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. In a minute we will go over the details of what you took from the scene. Can

you tell us now what your purpose is in taking evidence from that scene and taking it back to your laboratory?

- A. Well, the purpose is to preserve any physical evidence that may be found at the crime scene but also it is to unearth a possible suspect or a possible witness that has left that crime scene and any possible evidence of tampering with the crime scene.
- Q. As you walked through the scene there at 624 Keith, as far as any evidence that involves blood or bodily fluids, did anything in particular catch your attention?
- A. Yes, there were in the kitchen several drops of blood that were likely not to have come from the decedents in this case.
- Q. They were likely to have come or not to have come?
  - A. Not to have come.
  - Q. All right.
  - A. From the deceaseds in this case.
  - Q. Why did you reach that conclusion?
- A. Because they were, in essence, 90 degree droplets from some object that was wet and bleeding or from an individual that was

bleeding. And the individuals in this case were not -- were disassociated from that kitchen area.

- Q. What did you observe -- let's back up first. When you say 90 degree droplets. Can you explain that to me a little bit in laymen's terms what is it that you mean?
- A. Right. If you were to hold a droplet of liquid above the floor at a 90 degree angle and drop it onto the floor, it would make a concentric circle. That is what is considered to be a 90 degree droplet.
- Q. Can you explain to us why you reached the conclusion that the two men, the two dead men were not associated with those droplets that you saw in the kitchen?
- A. Because, again, they would have been bleeding so very profusely that there would have been much more blood in that area. There was also footprints in that area that indicated that whoever was there was standing in the positions that were associated with that 90 degree droplets. I did not see the same kind of blood pattern, or the individuals as I understood would have had to have blood on their feet at

the time.

- Q. Because of your observation of these droplets of blood, did you take any evidence from that kitchen area?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
  - Q. Can you tell the jury what that was?
- A. I took, from the kitchen I took blood droplets from the kitchen drawer, blood droplets from the kitchen floor and blood droplets from a pack of kitchen utensils that was inside of the drawer. I also took in that kitchen a tape lift of a footprint.
- Q. When you say a tape lift of a footprint, now I understood that you were looking not for fingerprints. Do you deal with footprints? Or why did you take that lift?
- A. It was to see if indeed the blood type of the footprint was the same blood type as the droplets.
- Q. The sample and the lift that you took were to determine the type of blood?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. How do you go about taking a sample from a blood droplet? You described you took one from the drawer, the floor and from

something inside the drawer. How do you do that?

- A. We take a scalpel blade and an uncontaminated sheet of bond paper and physically scrape any blood that is there onto the bond paper. The alternative to that is to take a swab, a cheesecloth or a cotton swab, moisten it with either saline water and lift it with the small amount of the saline water on the swab.
  - Q. Is that what you did in this instance?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, if I may have just a moment. And I have number of photographs here that I want to mark for Mr. Bolding. Have not been pre-marked.
- Q. Let me show you some photographs that I have marked for identification purposes as State's Exhibits 13 through 23. Would you look through those and tell me whether those accurately depict the kitchen and breakfast room area as it appeared that morning at 624 Keith?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it does.
  - Q. Do they accurately depict the scene?
  - A. They do.

I will also draw your attention to Q. 1 what is already in evidence as State's Exhibit 2 9. Does that also accurately depict the scene 3 in the kitchen area that morning? 4 Yes, ma'am, it does. 5 MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I am offering 6 State's 13 through 23 after tendering them to 7 defense counsel for his inspection. 8 Thirteen through MR. STAFFORD: 9 twenty-three, we have no objection. 10 THE COURT: They are admitted. 11 BY MS. DAVIES: 12 Can you tell me, Mr. Bolding, 13 Q. referring to State's Exhibits -- would you look 14 through these and select those photographs that 15 depict that 90 degree drop or droplet that you 16 described? 17 These are the photographs that best 18 depict the 90 degree falling of blood to the 19 20 floor. Okay. You have selected State's 21 Ο. Exhibits 16, 17, 18, 20, 21 and 22. 22 Could I ask you to step down here in 23 front of the jury, if you would. 24 MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, could I ask 25

that these be passed to the jury first so that 1 they might look at them and pass them on to the 2 next person before we begin talking about them? 3 THE COURT: You may. 4 5 BY MS. DAVIES: Take your seat. Give the jury a 6 ο. chance to look at those. 7 (Defense Exhibits 1 through 4 8 marked). 9 BY MS. DAVIES: 10 Mr. Bolding, let's look first at 11 Q. State's Exhibit 20. And you had indicated that 12 there were drops of blood on the floor? 13 14 Α. Yes. Now, are those drops of blood 15 consistent with the kind of wounds that you had 16 seen that the two deceased had sustained? 17 No, they are not. 18 Were they consistent with someone who Q. 19 had cut their hand? 20 Yes. Α. 21 And just dripping a small amount of 22 Q. 23 blood? That would be one of the · 24 consistencies, yes, ma'am. 25

- Q. Now, the fact that those droplets of blood such as are shown in State's Exhibit 20, were they perfectly round?
- A. They were as round as blood droplets can be when hitting a rather hard surface, yes.
- Q. While we are looking at these, let's also look at State's Exhibit 18, which appears to be an open drawer. Was there a round drop of blood there also?
  - A. Yes, there is.

1 5 l

- Q. Can you point out? You have pointed both inside the drawer on the wood and on a -- what is this?
- A. It's a package of something to hold kitchen utensils to the wall. There was a droplet there.
  - Q. As well as droplets on the floor?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. All right. Now, the fact that these droplets you saw were close to being round, what significance does that have?
- A. It indicated that there was still movement, that the person who left the drops was standing or was not moving. That person was above the places where the droplets were being

left.

- Q. Let me be sure I understand you. When you say a person was standing still or?
  - A. Or moving very, very slowly.
- Q. If a person was bleeding from a wound and waving their arms around at the same time, moving, would you expect to see a nearly round droplet such as you got on the floor here?
- A. That would be inconsistent with this particular pattern.
  - O. Inconsistent?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. So, at best, a person who left a blood droplet such as this would be moving slowly?
- A. Extremely slowly, yes. It's consistent with having blood form on an extremity and allowing that blood drop to fall to the floor with very little movement in any direction.
- Q. Is that true of all of the blood drops that you see on these photographs?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Is that consistent with what you saw at the scene?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it is.

- Q. Now, let's look at State's Exhibit 22, 21 and 22. Can you explain to the jury what those show?
- A. It shows that there is a small amount of blood that has fallen onto a vertical surface and it has trickled down on that vertical surface, but there is also a droplet that never touched that vertical surface.
- Q. Which is that? You say a droplet never touched the surface?
- A. This particular drop did not come from this surface. It was left, and the person moved closer to that vertical surface and dropped another drop of blood.
- Q. So, in other words, you are saying you see blood slide down the cabinet?
  - A. Right.

- Q. Is what you are calling the vertical surface?
  - A. Right.
  - O. And then hit the floor?
- A. Right. The blood here on the cabinet, it's a thick drop. It came down the cabinet, but the drop next to it was a drop that formed independently of the one on the cabinet.

- Q. Hit the floor directly without hitting the cabinet?
  - A. That is correct.

2.0

- Q. And what is the location in the kitchen where these two photographs were taken?
- A. They were by the dishwasher and the sink.
  - Q. By the kitchen sink.

Can you point out for us in these photographs what the exact locations were where you took the samples of blood in the kitchen?

- A. I took as much blood as I possibly could from all of the 90 degree droplets in the middle of the floor. I also took samples from the drawer here, and I also took this particular kitchen utility package.
- Q. Let me be sure I am understanding.

  You took a sample from the drop that is shown
  inside the drawer depicted in State's Exhibit 18?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. As well as taking this hardware container?
  - A. That is correct.
    - Q. That is shown in State's Exhibit 18?
    - A. That is correct.

- Q. Now, you said you took samples from all the drops that you could on the kitchen floor. Do you take an individual sample from each droplet and keep them separate, or were you taking swabs and combining those?
- A. I took droplets that were separate and kept them separate as best as I could. However, there were several droplets here that I combined because of the proximity they were, within one or two or three inches of themselves, indicating that they may have been from the same bleeding source.
- Q. If you combine those samples like that and you get back to the laboratory with those, if it had been two different types of blood, would your analysis reveal that?
  - A. It would.

12:

- O. Did that happen in this instance?
- A. No, ma'am, it did not.
- Q. So you took samples from the drawer and from the kitchen floor. Were there any other places that you actually took blood samples in the kitchen area?
- A. I took something called a tape lift of an area of a footprint. That is, I took a piece

of tape and pressed it onto a footprint and adhesive tape lifted some of the footprint and with the fiberous debris that was associated with that footprint.

Q. You may have a seat.

When you are working a case like this and you take evidence to your laboratory, do you have any system in your laboratory for assigning an identifier to the evidence?

- A. Yes, ma'am, I do.
- Q. Describe for the jury what you do in that regard.
- A. There is a unique laboratory number that always appears on any of the evidence that is taken, and that laboratory number appears only on evidence that is associated with this particular case.
- Q. So, when you went back to your laboratory, did you -- or at what point did you assign a number to any evidence for this case?
- A. When the evidence was recovered and taken back to the laboratory.
- Q. And what number did you assign to the evidence in this case?
  - A. L91-9937.

Q. L91-9937? That is correct. Α. 2 Is that correct? Q. That is correct. Α. 4 So, do you actually put that number on 5 Ο. the evidence that you are going to analyze for 6 7 identifying purposes? That is correct. 8 Α. Let me show you what I have marked for 9 identification purposes as State's Exhibits 26 10 and 27. Do you recognize those items? 11 Yes, ma'am, I do. 12 Q. How is it that you are able to 13 recognize the contents of the envelopes that I 14 have marked State's Exhibits 26 and 27? 15 They have the lab number L91-9937 and 16 my initials on both packets of the evidence. 17 Did you put the evidence in these 18 packets then when you returned to the laboratory 19 or at the scene? 20 Yes, ma'am, I put them into the 21 22 packets at the crime scene. And then actually put your initials 23 ο. and the laboratory number? 24 Yes, ma'am. 25 Α.

- Q. Can you tell us what it is that you put in the packet that has been marked State's Exhibit 26?
- A. This is the holder that was in the kitchen drawer that had the blood droplet on it on the date that I collected it.
- Q. All right. I see, in addition to that little holder, it appears to be a smaller packet. Would you open that for me, Mr. Bolding, and tell us what is contained in State's Exhibit 26?
- A. This is also a glossy paper which is a wax kind of paper container that has the blood from the kitchen drawer in it.
- Q. Is that the sample that you took there at the scene?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

- Q. So you put both of those items in this one envelope State's Exhibit 26?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And can you tell us what is contained in the envelope marked State's Exhibit 27?
- A. The envelope marked State's 27 contains blood from outside of the kitchen drawer, blood from kitchen floor, and another

sample of blood from the kitchen floor. 1 So there are three smaller envelopes 2 containing those samples? 3 That is correct. 4 Are those the samples that you 5 actually recovered at the scene? 6 Yes, ma'am, they are. 7 And put in this larger envelope, 8 0. State's Exhibit 27? 9 That is correct. 10 Α. MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, at this time 11 I tender State's Exhibits 26 and 27 to defense 12 counsel for his inspection. Offer them into 13 14 evidence. No objection. MR. STAFFORD: 15 THE COURT: State's 26 and 27 are 16 17 admitted. BY MS. DAVIES: 18 Mr. Bolding, when I look at the --19 contained in State's Exhibit 26, it looks like 20 it's a floor guide. Is this the object that 21

A. Yes, ma'am, it is.

took the blood sample from?

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Q. I believe it's actually depicted in

you pointed out to us in the drawer that you

State's Exhibit 18?

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- A. That is correct, it is.
- Q. Can't help but notice that when I look at the actual package and compare it to the photograph, State's Exhibit 18, there doesn't appear to be nearly as much blood on this package in the flesh as there appears to be in the photograph.
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. Can you explain that to us?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I removed it.
  - Q. You removed it?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
    - Q. The blood from the actual package?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. How did that happen?
- A. In order to do the analysis, it is necessary that I take the blood off of the package and put them into tubes or into trays or other reaction vessels to perform the analysis.
  - Q. Is that what you did in this case?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. What was your purpose in removing that?
- A. We wanted to find out, first of all,

whether or not the blood was blood, whether or not the blood was human, and, if possible, to obtain a type and other comprehensive tests of character or genetic identification on the blood.

- Q. The items that I have shown you there in the kitchen samples from the drawer, the floor and that packaging, when you took those back to the laboratory, did you determine the blood type on those items?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. Can you tell us what the blood droplets from the drawer, what type blood those were?
- A. The blood droplets from the drawer were type A.
- Q. And did you examine the blood droplets from the floor, the samples that you had taken back to the lab?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
  - Q. What type blood were those?
- A. The blood droplets from the kitchen floor were also type A.
- Q. What about the droplets on that little hardware package contained in State's Exhibit

No. 26?

- A. That was also type A.
- Q. You indicated that you did a lift of one of the bloody footprints on the floor there in the kitchen. Did you determine what blood type that was?
- A. That was retained without examination as to type.
- Q. You did not determine what type blood that was?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Now, I have asked you about the blood type. When you do this examination, are you determining first whether it's human blood?
- that go or follow in order to complete the analysis. The first step is to determine whether or not the sample is indeed blood. The next step is to determine whether or not it is from a human being. And then the third and fourth steps are to determine genetic content, type of blood and other physical characteristics that may point to one or several individuals.
- Q. Did you go through all those steps in this instance?

A. That is correct.

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- Q. Now, you say that you determined that those samples were type A human blood that you recovered in the kitchen. At some point, did you get samples from Bradley Allen or from Charles Allen to determine what their blood type was?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. Can you tell the jury what you received in that regard?
- A. I received a sample of blood from Charles Allen.
  - Q. Was that a sample from the morgue?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Did you determine what Charles Allen's blood type was?
  - A. Yes.
  - Q. What was his blood type?
  - A. His blood type was type O.

THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to take a short break. How many smokers are there? Three, four, five, whatever. We are going to put you all back in the jury room. And we have a little terrace; we will bring you back out for the smokers so that you

can get away from that jury room, and the others don't have to be associated with it. Some of you are going to be wondering how long we are going to be working tonight. You have two-year-old twins at home. Are they in day care or somebody else is taking care of them?

THE JUROR: Somebody else.

THE COURT: We are going to be working until at least six this evening to try to get through some of these witnesses. If anybody wants to go use the phones right now you may do so on this break. If you would, just follow the bailiff down the hall. We will be back with you in a few minutes.

(Recess; after which, the jury returns to the courtroom).

THE COURT: Proceed, please.

## BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Mr. Bolding, I believe, as we broke, do I remember correctly that you had just indicated that the blood sample from the morgue indicated that Charles Allen's blood was type 0?
  - A. That is correct.

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, at this time I have marked for identification purposes as

State's Exhibit 28 some business records which have been on file with the court since June 22, 1992, and notice was given to defense counsel in accordance with the rules of evidence. I am offering these records from the Gulf Coast Regional Blood Center into evidence at this time.

MR. STAFFORD: No objection.

THE COURT: State's Exhibit 28 is

10 admitted.

MS. DAVIES: May I read from a portion of these records for the jury?

THE COURT: Yes, ma'am.

MS. DAVIES: These are business records kept in the regular course of business of the Gulf Coast Regional Blood Center here in Houston accompanied by an affidavit from the custodian of the records there that indicate that the blood type of Bradley Dean Allen is type O.

- Q. Mr. Bolding, you have described for us your analysis of evidence from the kitchen. Did you recover evidence from any other portion of the house?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

- Q. The front bedroom, the bedroom on the front of the house?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.

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- Q. Did you recover any evidence from that room?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
  - Q. Can you tell the jury what that was?
- A. Yes, ma'am. I recovered one knife. I took the bedding off the bed. I took a sample of blood from a love seat that was located in that front bedroom.
- Q. Let me call your attention, Mr.

  Bolding, to be sure we are talking about the same room. We have this diagram here, State's Exhibit 10. Are you referring, when we say the front room, are you referring to this room on the front of the house that we have labeled on State's Exhibit 10 as Brad's room?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Let me show you what has been marked for identification as State's Exhibits 24 and 25. Can you tell us what those are?
- A. This is a carpet sample from the bedroom. And this is a swatch of cloth also from that bedroom, a love seat in that bedroom.

- Q. Why did you choose those particular items to take as evidence?
- A. They appeared to be droplets that were away from the large patterns of blood that could possibly be from the decedent that was found in that bedroom.
- Q. All right. So, looking at this diagram, were the samples, State's Exhibit 25, which I believe you indicated was from a love seat, and State's Exhibit 24, carpet, were those taken from this area by the door into Brad's room?
  - A. No, they were not.

- Q. What area of the room were they taken from?
- A. They were taken from near the foot of the bed toward the front of the house.
- Q. We have got the bed designated here. Would it be fair to say between where the words "Brad's room" is written and the end of the bed in the diagram?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Did you do any testing on these items, State's Exhibits 24 and 25?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
  - MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, at this time

I am tendering State's 24 and 25 to defense 1 counsel and offer them into evidence. 2 MR. STAFFORD: No objection. 3 THE COURT: State's Exhibits 24 and 25 4 are admitted. 5 BY MS. DAVIES: 6 Were you able to determine whether 7 there was blood on State's Exhibit 24? 8 24 is the love seat? Yes, ma'am, I 9 Α. 10 was. THE COURT: I believe 24 is the carpet 11 sample. 12 BY MS. DAVIES: 13 I'm sorry. State's Exhibit No. 24. 14 Q. Yes, ma'am, I did. 15 Α. By the way, on these items, did you 16 also use that unique laboratory number to 17 identify these items? 18 I did. 19 Α. L91-9937? Q. 20 21 Α. That's it. When you examined State's Exhibit 24, 22 the carpet sample, were you able to determine 23 whether there was human blood on that? 24 Yes, ma'am, I did determine there was Α. 25

human blood on that sample.

- Q. Did you determine the type of the blood?
- A. The type of blood was inconclusive, that is, I could not determine what type that was on that sample.
- Q. Can you explain to the jury why it is that sometimes you cannot determine the type of blood when you examine it?
- A. Sometimes the environment of the room or the facility may interfere with the test. Strong detergents or acids or bases or strong oxidizing substances in chemicals have an influence on whether or not testing is possible in any certain type of blood.
- Q. This was a relatively new house and new carpet. Can you explain to us what there might have been that would interfere with your test in this instance?
- A. Yes. If the carpet had been treated with stain preventors which may interfere with the testing of the blood, that is a possibility as to why I got an inconclusive as to type.
- Q. Were you able to tell that it was human blood, though?

A. Yes, I was.

Q. Now, as to State's Exhibit 24. This sample. I notice there is a little hole.

THE COURT: Back up. You referred to 24 a minute ago when you started talking. That is what we were just talking about.

MS. DAVIES: I'm sorry. I apologize.

- Q. State's Exhibit 25. The sample from the love seat that you identified. I notice there is a little hole in the middle of that. Can you explain to us why there is a hole in the middle of that fabric sample?
- A. I physically removed that sample to put into my test tubes and to put into chemicals to react whether or not it was human and whether or not it was blood and whether or not it had specific type.
- Q. You cut a little piece out of the center of this?
  - A. I did.
- Q. Did you determine whether there was human blood on this fabric sample?
  - A. I did, yes, ma'am.
  - Q. What was your opinion?
    - A. The conclusion was that it was human

blood. 1 Were you able to determine the type 2 from that? 3 Yes, I was. Α. 4 What type blood was that? 5 It was type A also. 6 Now, Mr. Bolding, did you take any 7 blood samples in the area just inside the door 8 of Brad's room? 9 No, ma'am, I did not. 10 Α. Any particular reason why not? 11 In my opinion, the blood samples were 12 Α. likely to have come from the decedent that was 13 found in that room. 14 And you were looking for what? 15 Something other than a sample from the decedent? 16 Right. I was looking for samples that 17 could possibly have come from an assailant that 18 had been in that room. 19 Did you recover any other evidence 20 from Brad's room? 21 No, ma'am, I think that is all. 22 Was there a knife on the bed in Brad's 23 Q. room? 24 Yes, ma'am, I did recover that knife. 25 Α.

- Q. You did recover that. Let me show you the knife that is contained in an envelope marked State's Exhibit 29. Can you tell us whether you recognize that?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I can.

- Q. Where did you first see that knife?
- A. That knife was in the bedroom, in the front bedroom of the home at 624 Keith.
  - O. Where was it in that room?
  - A. It was on the bed.
- Q. Let me show you a photograph that I have marked for identification purposes as State's 29-A. Does that photograph accurately depict the location where you recovered the knife that you have just identified?
  - A. Yes, it does.
- Q. When you first first saw this knife, was there anything on it, anything visible to the human eye?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, it was.
  - Q. What was that?
- A. The substance was reddish to brown substance that appeared in my opinion to be blood.
  - Q. Have you made many crime scenes?

Yes, ma'am, I have. Α. You recognize what blood looks like? 2 Q. 3 Α. Yes, ma'am, I do. In crime scenes as well as in the laboratory. Was it your opinion that was blood 5 on that knife? 6 It was my opinion, as a cursory look, 7 that that was blood. 8 Now, did you actually test this knife 9 Q. 10 for blood? Yes, ma'am, I did. Α. 11 What did you determine? 0. 12 I determined that there was human 13 blood on that knife. 14 We are referring to State's Exhibit 29? 15 0. Yes, ma'am. 16 Α. Did you type the blood? 17 Q. Yes, ma'am, I did. 18 Α. What type blood was on State's Exhibit 19 Q. 29? 20 I did not get one blood type. As a 21 result of not getting one type, I said that the 22 type was inconclusive. 23 Explain to us what you mean when you 24 ο.

got more than one blood type. For example, if

somebody who is bleeding is handling a knife or two different people's blood gets onto a knife, what type of result would you expect in the laboratory?

- A. I would expect to find that there was multiple blood types on that knife. However, I did not know whether or not two people were bleeding as a result. Whenever I see multiple blood types on a knife, we can not say that it belongs to one human being, and we call it inconclusive.
- Q. Now, as I observe the knife, State's Exhibit 29, here in the courtroom today, and you have identified 29-A as a photograph depicting the knife as you recovered it, they don't look the same in terms of coloration. Can you explain to us why there would have been a change in the appearance of the knife?
- A. Right. The knife was submitted to the latent print laboratory for examination for prints, and they use different chemicals to highlight or to bring out prints on the knife. And just so happens that the chemicals, some of the chemicals that they use also color or discolor blood and change it from the

reddish-brown color to bluish or black color.

- Q. Now, you actually took the knife, State's Exhibit 29, from the scene?
  - A. That is correct.

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- Q. And before it was processed for prints, you did some testing for blood; am I understanding correctly?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. As you are handling the knife in processing it for the blood, do you take any steps to preserve any possible prints that might have been on that knife?
  - A. Yes, I do.
  - Q. What is it that you do?
- A. I always wear gloves against the spread of disease, but I also wear them so that my prints don't end up on the knife, and I handle very carefully the handle of the knife and any other area that may contain a print that could identify a human being.
- Q. And State's Exhibit 29-A, is that the location of the knife as you picked it up?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. And that is on the bed?
  - A. That is correct.

Q. In Brad's room? 1 Yes, ma'am. 2 Α. MS. DAVIES: Tendering State's 29 and 3 29-A to defense counsel, offer those into 4 evidence at this time. 5 I have no objection. MR. STAFFORD: 6 THE COURT: State's 29 and 29-A are 7 admitted. 8 MS. DAVIES: May I ask that these two 9 items be passed to the jury at this time? 10 THE COURT: They may be. 11 BY MS. DAVIES: 12 Let me show you what I have marked for 13 identification purposes as State's Exhibit 32 14 and a photograph marked 32-A. Do you recognize 15 those items? 16 Yes, ma'am. 17 Α. Can you tell us did you recover the 18 contents of the envelope marked 32? 19 No, ma'am, I did not. 20 Α. Do you recognize those from the scene? 21 Q. Α. Yes, ma'am, I do. 22 And were they in the location as shown 23 24 in 32-A? Yes, ma'am, they were. 25 Α.

- Q. So, did you do any testing at all on the contents of State's Exhibit 32, the sunglasses?
  - A. No, ma'am, I did not.
- Q. Did you recover any evidence in the master bedroom, Charles' room?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

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- Q. Can you tell us what it is you recall recovering in that room?
- A. I recovered a black metal weight bar, a threaded-head weight bar, the bedding from the bed where the complainant was found, a section of cardboard box. There was on the bedding, found on the bed there was a ring and one tooth that was recovered. There were also two knives that were recovered in that room.
  - O. Were the knives in the bed?
  - A. No, ma'am, they were not.
  - Q. Where were they?
  - A. They were on the floor.
  - Q. You mentioned a couple of weight bars?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. A difference in the way you described them. What, a threaded weight bar?
- A. That is correct.
  - Q. Where was it located?

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It was on the floor near the knives.
 1
                 And the other weight bar, was it also
 2
           Q.
      a threaded weight bar?
 3
                 No. it was not.
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                 Where was it located?
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           Q.
                 As I recall, I recall it being on the
 6
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      bed.
                 Let me show you what we have marked
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      for identification purposes. Can you see these
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      items?
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11
           Α.
                 Yes.
                 State's Exhibit 30. Do you recognize
           Ο.
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      that?
13
                 I do.
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           Α.
                 What is that?
           0.
15
                 That is the black metal weight bar.
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           Α.
                 And is that the one that was recovered
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           0.
      on the bed?
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                 That is correct.
           Α.
19
                 The bed that Charles Allen's body was on?
           Q.
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                 That is correct.
21
           Α.
                 And State's Exhibit 31, do you
22
           Q.
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      recognize that?
                 Yes, ma'am, I do.
24
           Α.
                 Where was that recovered?
25
           Q.
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- A. That was on the floor next to the knives in the master bedroom.
- Q. Let me show you what I have marked for identification purposes as State's Exhibit 33, an envelope containing two knives.
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Do you recognize those two knives?
  - A. I do.

- Q. Where did you first see those two knives?
- A. They were on the floor in the back bedroom at the address 624 Keith.
- Q. Let me show you these two photographs 30-A and 33-A. Are these accurate depictions of the weight bar and the knives, threaded weight bar, 31, and the knives, State's Exhibit 33?
  - A. They are.
- Q. Do these photographs show where those items were when you recovered them at the scene?
  - A. That is correct, they do.
- MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I am tendering State's Exhibits 30, 31, 33, as well as photographs 30-A and 33-A to defense counsel for his inspection.
  - MR. STAFFORD: May I have a moment,

judge? 1 THE COURT: Yes, sir. 2 MS. DAVIES: Actually, to keep the 3 record straight, let me -- for the record, the 4 5 photograph which we have previously referred to as 30-A I am going to mark as 31-A for the 6 record because that corresponds with the weight 7 8 bar 31. Is this the threaded weight bar where 9 ο. you found it? 10 11 Α. That is correct. I am referring to photograph 31-A. 12 Q. That is correct. Α. 13 MS. DAVIES: So my proffer, Your 14 Honor, is State's Exhibits 30, 31, 33, 31-A and 15 The A referring to the photographs. 16 33-A. MR. STAFFORD: No objection. 17 THE COURT: State's Exhibits 30, 31, 18 31-A, 33 and 33-A are admitted. 19 Your Honor, I would ask MS. DAVIES: 20 that photographs 31-A, 33-A and the knives 33 be 21 passed to the jury. Rather than passing them, 22 with the court's permission, I would like to 23 show State's Exhibit 30 and 31 to the jury. 24 THE COURT: All right. Start the 25

photographs and exhibits on the different rows. BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Mr. Bolding, these two knives that are contained in State's Exhibit 33 that you recovered from the floor in Charles' room, did you test those for the presence of blood?
  - A. I did.

- Q. What did you determine?
- A. I determined that there was human blood on both knives; however, the blood type was inconclusive.
- Q. Was that for similar reason as you described on the other knife?
- A. Yes. There was multiple blood types found on the knives.
- Q. Again, did you take care, as you handled these knives, so that they could be checked for fingerprints?
  - A. I did, yes, ma'am.
- Q. In fact, after you processed the three knives that you have described and all this physical evidence, did you turn it over to the fingerprint laboratory?
  - A. I did.
  - Q. These weight bars that are in

evidence, State's Exhibits 30 and 31, did you examine these for any evidence?

A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

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- Q. Was there blood visible on either of these items?
- A. There was blood visible on both of them, yes, ma'am.
- Q. And as to State's Exhibit 30, the straight bar, what did you determine when you tested it?
- A. There was human blood that was type O found on that particular bar.
  - Q. Only type O?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. When you tested the threaded bar, State's Exhibit 31, what did you determine?
- A. I determined that human blood also was present, and there was type blood 0 on that weight bar also, the threaded bar.
- Q. I call your attention to what we have marked as State's Exhibit 34. I have marked the plastic container. Can you tell us what is contained in the plastic, State's Exhibit 34?
  - A. It is a window mini blind.
  - O. Where was this in the house? Was it

on a window?

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- A. I don't recall seeing that at the house.
- Q. I am going to remark this exhibit.

  Let me ask you about that in just a moment. Go back to the house. I call your attention to -
  State's Exhibit 34 was supposed to be on this other item. I apologize. For the record, I am going to take that off the mini blind. That is not State's Exhibit 34. State's Exhibit 34 now. Can you tell me what is the contents of that envelope?
- A. This was a portion of a cardboard box that was located in the master or the back bedroom of that home.
- Q. This bedroom that we have labeled Charles' bedroom?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Do you recall approximately where in the bedroom that box was located?
- A. It was sitting between the door and the bed, the door leading to the hallway and the bed.
- Q. All right. What was your reason for taking that -- was that the entire item there,

or did you just take a portion of the box?

I just took a portion of the box. 2 Α. Did you test that to determine what 3 ο. type blood was on that? 4 Yes, ma'am, I did. 5 Α. 6 ο. What did you learn? 7 I learned that the blood type, that this was human blood, but there was multiple 8 blood types, therefore, the type was 9 10 inconclusive as to the cardboard box. When you say it was between the bed 11 0. and the door -- let me get a picture so we can 12 13 be sure. Let me show you -- does this 14 photograph show the location of the box? 15 Yes, ma'am, it does. 16 Α. All right. Let's mark that as 34-A. 17 Q. Can you point out for us where the box 18 19 is, where you recovered this sample? Α. This is the box where I recovered the 20 21 sample. You are pointing to the lower 22 left-hand corner? 23 That is correct. 24 MS. DAVIES: I offer State's Exhibit 25

34 and 34-A after tendering them to defense 1 counsel. 2 MR. STAFFORD: No objection. 3 THE COURT: State's Exhibits 34 and 4 34-A are admitted. 5 BY MS. DAVIES: 6 Is my finger pointing to the box that 7 you recovered this sample 34 from? 8 Yes, ma'am, it is. 9 Α. Is this right next to that bedroom door? 10 It is. 11 Α. Did you test the sample from the Q. 12 cardboard box, State's Exhibit 34? 13 Α. I did. 14 And did you determine whether or not 15 ο. there was human blood on that item? 16 I did determine that it was human 17 blood. 18 What was your determination? 19 It was human blood but the type was 20 inconclusive. 21 Can you explain to us why, I mean, was 22 ο. this a matter of there being two kinds of blood 23 on there, or what would the reason have been on 24 this sample? 25

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- A. That was a possibility, the possibility was that I got multiple blood typings out of the samples there. There could have been more than one type of blood there, more than one person bleeding, or that the other scenario is there could have been a contaminate that caused me to get multiple blood types there. In either event, I did not determine that there was one blood type there, and I said inconclusive at the time.
- Q. When you say a contaminant, some foreign matter that was on the box that would affect your testing?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. I believe you said that you recovered this bar, State's Exhibit 30, from Charles Allen's bed?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. What else did you recover from the bed other than the bedding, if anything?
  - A. There was a ring found on the bed.
  - Q. What condition was that ring in?
  - A. It was broken. It was not intact.
- Q. Let me show you what we have marked for identification as State's Exhibit 35. Do

you recognize that? 1 Yes, I do. 2 Α. What is that? 3 Q. This is a ring that was collected by 4 5 myself from the bedding. In Charles Allen's room on the bed? 6 0. That is correct. 7 Α. Did I hear you say you also recovered 8 Q. a tooth? 9 There was a tooth on the bedding also. 10 Α. Under the body? 11 Q. The tooth and the ring were recovered 12 Α. in the crime lab itself. So that the body --13 the body may have been on top of it; however, it 14 would have been impossible for me to say. 15 When you took the bedding to the 16 laboratory and examined it, you discovered 17 State's Exhibit 35 as well as a tooth? 18 That is correct. 19 MS. DAVIES: Tender State's Exhibit 35 20 to defense counsel and offer it into evidence. 21 MR. STAFFORD: No objection. 22 THE COURT: 35 is admitted. 23 MS. DAVIES: With the court's 24 permission, may I just show this to the jury? 25

THE COURT: You may.

## BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Mr. Bolding, other than looking for blood, did you examine -- well, let me start over. Did you examine the bedding for physical evidence?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. Did you find any significant evidence other than the tooth and the ring that you just described?
  - A. No, ma'am, I did not.
- Q. What condition was the bedding in that you took from Charles and from Brad Allen's bed?
- A. They were both bloody, bloody items of bedding.
- Q. Did you actually do blood testing on those items to determine the type of blood?
  - A. No, ma'am, I did not.
- Q. Did that seem necessary to know whose blood it was on those items?
  - A. It did not, in my opinion.
- Q. At some point, were you also asked to look at some evidence that was submitted to you in this case but was not evidence that was recovered from this scene at 624 Keith?

A. Yes, ma'am, I was.

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MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, with the court's permission, there will be subsequent witnesses to identify these items, but rather than have to recall Mr. Bolding, with the court's permission I would like to get him to identify and describe what he did in connection with this evidence, and then we will connect it up with the later witness.

MS. STAFFORD: Under rule 104 B, that is permissible.

THE COURT: You have no objection?

MR. STAFFORD: No, not at this time.

BY MS. DAVIES:

Q. Let me show you an envelope which has been marked as State's Exhibit A-1. I am going to identify these things beginning with the letter A so that we don't get them confused with the scene at 624 Keith. All right.

Can you tell me what the large brown envelope that has been marked State's Exhibit A-1 is? Without reading the information on it, just tell us what that is.

A. It's a storage bag used by the Houston Police Department property room.

Is there a lab number affixed to this Q. evidence bag? 2 Yes, it is. 3 Α. What is that lab number? It is 91-9937. 5 At what point would that lab number be 6 put on the evidence bag that is submitted to 7 your laboratory? 8 When it physically enters the lab or 9 Α. was taken from the property room to the crime 10 lab, that is when the number would be applied. 11 When it is actually taken to the Ο. 12 laboratory? 13 That is correct. 14 Now, can you tell us do you recall 15 Q. were you asked to do any testing on the contents 16 of State's Exhibit A-1? 17 I was. Α. 18 Was that done at my request? 19 Yes, it was. 20 Α. Let me show you some envelopes 21 Q. contained in that outer envelope. They have 2.2 been marked as A-2, A-3, and A-4. Can you look 23 at those envelopes and tell me whether you 24 recognize them? 25

I can recognize them. Α. Are there identifying marks on those Q. 2 so that you are able to recognize those items? 3 Yes, ma'am, there are. The lab number? ο. 5 Lab number is L91-9937 on each of 6 7 these envelopes. And your initials? Q. 8 That is also correct. 9 Let me also call your attention to 10 ο. what has been marked now as State's Exhibit A-7. 11 Do you recognize this item? 12 Yes, ma'am, I do. Α. 13 What is it? ο. 14 It's a mini blind. 15 Α. Did you also at my request examine 0. 16 this mini blind? 17 Yes, I did. Α. 18 Where did you recover the mini blind 19 contained in the plastic covering marked A-7? 20 It was also retrieved from the police 21 property room. 22 Along with these items that you have 23 just identified as State's A-2, A-3 and A-4? 24 That is correct. Α. 25

Also contained in the envelopes 1 Q. State's A-1 are some bags. One is labeled A-5. 2 Looks like it has a smaller paper in there that 3 is marked A-5-A? 4 That is correct. Α. 5 And another envelope, A-6, that has a 6 paper inside it marked A-6-A? 7 Yes, ma'am. 8 Α. Do you recognize those items? 9 Q. Α. I do. 10 Did you also do some testing on those 11 0. items? 12 I did. Α. 13 All right. 14 Q. MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, at this time 15 I offer into evidence and tender to defense 16 counsel State's Exhibits A-2 through A-7. 17 MR. STAFFORD: Not waiving my 104 18 objection, Judge, I have no objection at this 19 time. 20 THE COURT: All right, as to those 21 last two items you referred to it as A-5-A and 22 A-6-A. Is it A-5 and A-6? 23 MS. DAVIES: A-5 contains a little 24 piece of paper that is marked A-5-A. 25

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offering the contents of A-5, which includes
       what is marked as A-5-A. And the contents of
 2
       A-6, which includes A-6-A.
 3
                 THE COURT: A-1 is a large envelope
       which contains A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5 and A-6.
 5
 6
       You are offering A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5-A and
 7
       A-6-A. Correct? As well as A-7?
                 MR. STAFFORD: She is offering it
 8
 9
       all.
                 MS. DAVIES: A-6-A is the contents of
10
             So I am offering both.
11
       A-6.
12
                 THE COURT: Both A-5 and A-6 as well
13
       as A-5-A and A-6-A?
14
                 MS. DAVIES: Right.
                 THE COURT: Are you offering A-1
15
       also?
16
                 MS. DAVIES: No, I am not offering
17
18
             I am offering the contents of each of
19
      these marked.
                 THE COURT: Do you understand the
20
      tender, Mr. Stafford?
21
                 MR. STAFFORD: Yes, Your Honor.
22
                 THE COURT: You have no objection?
23
                 MR. STAFFORD:
                                Subject --
24
25
                 THE COURT: You either do or you
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don't.

MR. STAFFORD: I may have an objection once it's tied in. What I am saying for this purpose of 104 A, she can tie it up later. If she doesn't tie it up later, then I'm going to object. She says she's going to be able to tie it in later.

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, my proffer is based on expectation of being able to identify these objects by the officer.

THE COURT: I am being asked to admit certain items. If they are offered and admitted, she's going to be perhaps passing things to the jury.

MR. STAFFORD: I don't think she's entitled to pass them until--

MS. DAVIES: Your Honor, I am not going to ask to pass these things to the jury. Rather than recall Mr. Bolding at a later time, I want to elicit, with the court's permission, the results of his testing on these items.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. STAFFORD: Judicial economy, I have no objection to that.

THE COURT: State's Exhibits A-2, A-3,

A-4, A-5, A-5-A, A-6, A-6-A, and A-7 are admitted. BY MS. DAVIES: 2 Mr. Bolding, now you said you 3 recovered these items from the property room. 4 So do you have any personal knowledge of the 5 scene or location where these items were 6 7 recovered? I do not. 8 Α. Okay. Let's start with State's 9 Exhibit A-2. Can you tell the jury what the 10 contents are of the plastic envelope? 11 It's a tissue paper that has a 12 reddish-brown substance on it that appears to be 13 blood. 14 Did you test it to determine whether Q. 15 it was in fact blood? 16 Yes, I did. 17 Α. What did you determine? 18 Q. I determined that human blood that was 19 type A was found on this particular item. 20 Type A human blood on the tissue in 21 Q. State's A-2? 22 That is correct. 23 Α. Did you test the contents of State's 24 Q. Exhibit A-3? 25

Yes, I did. Α. 1 Do you know what that is? 0. 2 It's insulation for a pipe. 3 Α. What did you find on that insulation, Q. 4 if anything? 5 I found that human blood having 6 inconclusive blood type was found on this 7 particular insulation piece. 8 Can you tell us why the inconclusive 9 Q. 1.0 result on this? Again, I can't tell you specifically 11 why. I can give you scenarios of 12 possibilities. It could have been. 13 MR. STAFFORD: I object. If he 14 doesn't know, he doesn't know. I object to 15 16 scenarios, I guess. THE COURT: Just a minute. 17 objecting to your speculation. I suppose that 18 is sustained. It's the same thing we have 19 already heard two or three times. 20 BY MS. DAVIES: 21 It could be from contaminants? 0. 2.2 A. That is a possibility. 23 So there is human blood on the 0. 24 contents of A-3, but you can't tell us what type 25

it is; is that correct?

1

That is correct. Α. 2 Can you tell us what is contained in 3 0. envelope marked A-4? 4 There is a gray and white sock. 5 Α. Did you test that item? 6 Q. Yes, ma'am, I did. 7 Α. What were you looking for? 0. 8 I was also looking for blood. 9 Α. What did you determine? 10 Q. Determined there was human blood on 11 Α. the sock. 12 Were you able to determine the type? Q. 13 No, ma'am, I was not. 14 Α. So, what was your opinion as to what 15 might be on the sock in State's Exhibit A-4? 16 There was a small amount of blood. 17 It was human; however, there was not enough 18 blood to go ahead and finish the type test on 19 that sock. It was just not enough present to 20 attempt to type it. 21 It was a matter of the quantity in 22 Q. this instance? 23 Α. That is correct. 24 Did you do some testing on the samples 25 Q.

contained in the envelopes, the outer envelopes 1 that are marked State's A-5 and A-6? 2 Yes, ma'am. 3 Α. As to A-5, the sample in there that is 4 marked A-5-A, what did you determine? 5 There was human blood with 6 inconclusive blood type. Sample from the 7 8 shower. And the sample A-6-A contained in the 9 envelope A-6, did you test it? 10 Yes, ma'am, I did. Α. 11 What did you determine there? 12 Q. There was an indication that blood was 13 present; however, I could not confirm it due to 14 the amount of sample that was present. 15 ο. Was this just a small amount of blood? 16 That is correct. 17 Α. And the sample, what, just an 18 inadequate amount for you to test? 19 That is correct. Α. 20 Q. So you said it's blood. Can you even 21 go so far as to say whether it's human blood or 22 not? 23 I don't know if it's human or not. Α. 24

What about the mini blind that is

25

Q.

contained in the wrapper, State's Exhibit A-7?

- A. It was human blood.
- Q. On the mini blind?
- A. That is correct. The type was inconclusive as to whether or not it contained one human blood type or not.
  - Q. As to what?

1 5 l

- A. As to whether or not it contained one human blood type or not.
- Q. So you had enough to tell it was human, but you just couldn't tell whether it was all one type?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. When you have got a situation where you can't tell whether it's all one type, can you separate them out and tell what the multiple types are?
- A. We could tell what the multiple types are, yes, ma'am.
  - Q. Did you do that in this instance?
- A. I did not. We can not attribute the types to any one source, so we did not determine what the number of multiple types were.
- Q. Let me show you two items contained in plastic envelopes marked State's Exhibits 36 and

37. Do you recognize the vials contained in State's Exhibits 36 and 37? 2 Yes, ma'am, I do. 3 How is that you are able to recognize Ο. 5 those? They have lab number L91-9937 and my 6 7 initials on them. All right now, you placed your 8 Ο. initials on these vials, you have indicated, and 9 there is a lab number on there. Did you 10 actually do any testing on the vials contained 11 in State's Exhibits 36 and 37 yourself? 12 I did determine the blood types in 13 each of those vials. 14 And that blood type was? 15 0. Type A. 16 Α. And other than determining the blood 17 0. type, what did you do with the contents of these 18 vials? 19 I retained one of the vials, and I 20 gave one of the vials to Ms. Monica Thompson. 21 Which vial did you give to Monica 22 Q. Thompson, if you would? 23 State's Exhibit 36.

Did you ask Ms. Thompson to do

Α.

Q.

24

anything in connection with the blood vial contained in State's Exhibit 36? 2 3 Α. I did. What did you ask her to do? 4 0. I asked her to extract DNA from the 5 blood vial in State's Exhibit 36. 6 Does Monica Thompson work there at the 7 laboratory? 8 Yes, ma'am, she does. 9 Α. Does she work under your supervision? 10 Q. Yes. Α. 11 Is she qualified, in your opinion, as 12 her supervisor, to perform the extraction that 13 you asked her to perform? 14 Yes, ma'am, she is. Α. 15 Now, as to State's Exhibit 37, the 16 other blood vial, you said you recognized it. 17 Is that the one that you used to determine blood 18 19 type? Yes, it is. 20 I believe you said the blood type of 21 Q. the individual whose blood is in that vial was 22 determined to be what? 23 Α. Type A. 24

When you were at the scene, you

25

0.

mentioned that you lifted one of the bloody footprints in the kitchen just to try to determine type of blood. While you were at 624 Keith, did you notice the prints, the bloody footprints that were on the floor?

A. Yes, ma'am, I did.

- Q. Did you look at them even though you were not the -- you are not in the fingerprint or footprint business, did you look at them?
  - A. Yes, ma'am, I did.
- Q. Just looking at them with the naked eye, did those footprints appear to be made by a bare foot?
- A. They did not appear to be made by a bare foot.
- Q. Anywhere in the house, did you, while you were at the scene, observe what appeared to be any prints made by bare feet?
  - A. I did not.
- Q. Or did you see any prints that appeared to be shoe prints? In other words, someone who was wearing a shoe may have stepped in blood?
  - A. I did not.
    - MS. DAVIES: Pass the witness.

THE COURT: Mr. Stafford. MR. STAFFORD: May I see his reports, 2 narrative, et cetera, et cetera? I have never 3 seen this report. It may take awhile. 4 THE COURT: Just a minute. The lab 5 6 report? I want to see his notes MR. STAFFORD: 7 and everything. I have not seen them. 8 MS. DAVIES: I have a copy of Mr. 9 Bolding's supplement which has been shown to Mr. 10 Stafford which I will make available to him. 11 THE COURT: What is it specifically 12 you are pointing at or talking about? 13 MR. STAFFORD: His whole file, notes, 14 findings, et cetera. 15 THE COURT: Is that all in this case, 16 or is there something else also? 17 THE WITNESS: This is all this. 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

## CROSS EXAMINATION

## BY MR. STAFFORD:

- Q. Do you recall who called you to make the Keith Street scene?
  - A. I don't recall.
- Q. You made an interesting comment to the jury in reference to the prosecution's direct examination that you don't usually make all murder scenes so it has to be something unique or unusual about the scene for you to make it; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. The unique quality about this case was there was no apparent motive for the murder, there was no sign of burglary or no sign of robbery, no sign of anything. Is that the reason they called you? Or do you know why they called you?
  - A. I do not know what the uniqueness was.
- Q. Were the homicide detectives there when you arrived?
  - A. Yes, they were.
  - Q. They were there at the scene?
  - A. Yes, sir.
  - Q. Did they aid you or direct you as to

what they wanted you to recover, or were you totally the captain of your ship and took what you wanted to take?

- A. They could make suggestions and comments, but it's quite often that I am the one who determines what is to be taken.
- Q. And as far as the many, many exhibits which the State has introduced, as far as the blood samples are concerned, did you ever do any age comparison as to the age of the blood? For example, I think you took a little sample of blood from the love seat in the front bedroom?
  - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Did you do any age comparison on any of those?
  - A. No, sir.
- Q. We do know there are two individuals involved in this case with type A blood, though; were they not?
- A. I am not sure. I know there were two individuals that were tested that had type A blood.
- Q. That were submitted to you in this case?
  - A. Yes, sir.

- Q. Can you tell the jury, as far as the long bar is concerned, the one that you supposedly recovered from the bedroom, have you ever seen a picture of this on the bedroom, or do you just don't recall?
- A. I did not see a still photograph of that.

MR. STAFFORD: I have no other questions.

THE COURT: Anything else, Ms. Davies?

REDIRECT EXAMINATION

## BY MS. DAVIES:

- Q. Mr. Bolding, Mr. Stafford asked you there was a sample from another individual who had type A blood. Can you tell the jury whose blood sample that was based on the evidence that was given to you?
- A. David Lee Sanders I think is the gentleman's name.
  - O. David Sanders?
  - A. Yes, ma'am.
- Q. Mr. Stafford also asked you about a photograph of the location of where this weight bar, State's Exhibit 30, was recovered. Had Charles Allen's body been moved when you

recovered this weight bar? It had been. Α. 2 So do you have any personal knowledge 3 of where it was in relation to Charles Allen's body? 5 I have no personal knowledge as to 6 where it was. 7 Where was it when you picked it up at 0. 8 the scene and kept it for evidence? 9 It was on the bed in Charles Allen's 10 11 room. Q. Thank you. 12 MS. DAVIES: Pass the witness. 13 14 RECROSS EXAMINATION 15 BY MR. STAFFORD: 16 The blood droplets on the floor in the 17 kitchen that you made reference to with the 18 bloody sock prints -- am I ringing a bell? 19 Yes, sir. Α. 20 That would be consistent with someone 21 Q. walking, would it not, and blood dripping from 22 their hand? 23 A. Yes, sir, it would be. 24 MR. STAFFORD: No other questions. 25

THE COURT: Anything else? 1 MS. DAVIES: May he be excused subject 2 to recall? 3 THE COURT: Any objection to him being 4 5 on call? MR. STAFFORD: No. 6 THE COURT: You may be on call. 7 Call your next. 8 MS. CONNORS: State would call Chuck 9 Sheldon, Your Honor. 10 WESLEY CHARLES SHELDON 11 was called as a witness by the State and, having 12 been duly sworn, testified as follows: 13 DIRECT EXAMINATION 14 BY MS. CONNORS: 15 Sir, could you state your name, please? Q. 16 Wesley Charles Sheldon. 17 Where do you work, Mr. Sheldon? 18 I'm a latent print examiner with the 19 Houston Police Department. 20 How long have you worked with the Q. 21 Houston Police Department? 22 I have been with the department twenty Α. 23 years and seven months. 24 How long have you worked with the 25 Q.

latent print division of the Houston Police Department?

- A. I have been a latent print examiner for fifteen years.
- Q. Can you explain to the jury what a latent print examiner is, please?
- A. Basically a latent print is a chance impression of friction ridges on your fingers, your palms, soles of your feet on some surface. Normally it's hidden and needs to be developed in some way.
- Q. Can you also tell the jury what your background and training are that allow you to hold your present position?
- A. Briefly, I have been with the department twenty years, with the division of latent prints for fifteen years. I have gone to numerous schools in my field, both locally, with the State DPS in Austin and federally with the FBI in Quantico, Virginia. I am a member of several professional organizations of which the International Association of Identification has certified me as a latent print examiner.
- Q. Directing your attention back to September 13th of 1991. Were you sent out to

624 Keith?

2.5

- A. Yes, I was.
- Q. Approximately what time was it that you arrived there?
  - A. Between ten and eleven.
  - O. Why was it that you were sent there?
- A. This was a multiple homicide scene with a tremendous amount of blood, and my expertise was requested.
- Q. Did you take anyone else from your section with you?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - O. Who was that?
  - A. Al Pedia.
- Q. What did you and Mr. Pedia do when you arrived at the residence at 624 Keith?
- A. Well, we were briefed by the detectives at the scene that were in charge. We waited until our turn came about to collect evidence and do our search for latent prints.
- Q. What do you mean when you say we waited for our turn to come about?
- A. Well, there was one body in one bedroom up against a door. We had to wait until that was cleared. The crime lab had to do their

search, the CSU officer had to do his scene diagrams and everything else. We are normally the last team to attack a scene, and usually when we are through then everything is finished.

- Q. Can you explain to the jury what the crime scene unit officer is supposed to do?
- A. Basically they do everything. They diagram the scene, they video the scene, they photograph the scene. In normal scenes they will do the latent print work themselves. They will collect the evidence, ballistics and things like that. In this particular scene, the crime lab was called out so they could do their collection, and the latent print lab was called out so we could collect our evidence. In the normal scene, the CSU officer will try to handle everything.
- Q. Where was it that you and Mr. Pedia began your search for fingerprints?
- A. Well, actually we started in two ends of the house and kind of converged toward the middle, say. I worked from the back bedroom forward. He worked the kitchen toward the front of the house.
  - Q. Did you print everything in the house?

- A. In a normal latent print search we are going to examine, dust, try to get prints off of every surface that could normally be touched, hard surfaces that might yield a print. We are not going to leave anything unturned.
- Q. What are the factors that affect whether or not someone leaves a fingerprint when they touch a particular surface?
- A. Basically the person themselves, whether their hands are clean or dirty; the surface that is being touched, whether it's clean or dirty; the temperature; the relative humidity. All these factors factor into the retention of a print on a surface.
- Q. Were there specific items that you removed from the residence at 624 Keith?
  - A. Yes, there was a few items I removed.
- Q. Let me show you what has been marked for identification purposes only as State's Exhibit 41. Is that an evidence envelope with the date, the case number assigned to it, your name and the description of all the property that you removed from 624 Keith?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. Mr. Sheldon, the property that you

recovered from 624 Keith, did you place it in this cardboard box?

A. Yes, I did.

- Q. Let me show you what has been marked for identification purposes only as State's Exhibits 39, 40, 38, 42, 43, and 44. Do you recognize these objects?
  - A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Did you take the objects that I just the numbers of the objects that I just read off to you and did you take them with you down to the Houston Police Department?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - Q. What did you do with them?
- A. Each item needed some sort of additional development, another step in our process to develop prints on this. It would be more advantageous to do it downtown in the lab than to do it at the scene. Consequently, I recovered these items and removed them to the downtown lab.

MS. CONNORS: Your Honor, after tendering to defense counsel, I would offer State's Exhibits 38, 39, 40, 42, 43 and 44. The contents of all those numbers.

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MR. STAFFORD: I have no objection.
                THE COURT: State's Exhibits 38, 39,
 2
      40, 42, 43, 44 are admitted.
 3
                Did you also say 41?
 4
                MS. CONNORS: No.
                                     That was the
 5
 6
      evidence envelope.
                THE COURT: You are not tendering
 7
      that?
 8
                              No, sir.
                MS. CONNORS:
 9
                THE COURT: Those six exhibits are
10
      admitted.
11
      BY MS. CONNORS:
12
                Let me show you State's Exhibit 38,
13
      Mr. Sheldon. Are those two CD'S?
14
                They are.
15
           Α.
               And where did you obtain these two
16
           Ο.
      CD'S from?
17
           Α.
              Directly coming in the front door past
18
      the sofa we have a book rack where it's called
19
      here. That was a rack that contained numerous
20
      CD'S. These were two CD'S that were on the top,
21
      and I theorized that they possibly could have
22
      been touched, so consequently I recovered them.
23
                Contents of State's Exhibit 40, what
24
           Q.
      is that, sir?
25
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- A. This is the doorknob from inside the front door.
- Q. On the diagram, State's Exhibit 10, is that the door located where I am pointing my finger?
  - A. That is correct.

- Q. State's Exhibit 39, what is that, sir?
- A. Two coupons from Dominoe's Pizza.
- Q. Where did you find the two coupons in State's Exhibit 39?
  - A. This was in the kitchen area.
- Q. Let me show you State's Exhibit 19, the photograph. Are those two coupons the same coupons that are State's Exhibit 39 that are depicted in State's Exhibit 19?
  - A. Yes, they are.
- Q. And can you tell the jury what the contents of State's Exhibit 43 is?
- A. This is the operating handle for the faucet in the kitchen sink.
- Q. And again that is also shown in State's Exhibit 19; is that correct? State's Exhibit 43?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. State's Exhibit 32, what is that, sir?

- A. A pair of sunglasses.
- Q. Did you recover those?
- A. Yes, I did.

- Q. Where were they recovered?
- A. From the front bedroom.
- Q. State's Exhibit 44, what is that?
- A. This is a piece of sheetrock we cut out of the hallway.
- Q. On State's Exhibit 10 where would that be approximately, Mr. Sheldon?
- A. On the way to the master bedroom on the right-hand side right about there.
  - Q. Right about here?
  - A. Sure.
- Q. How did you go about processing the two coupons, State's Exhibit 39, that are shown in State's Exhibit 19?
- A. With a paper article, we would threat that with chemical called ninhydrin. Ninhydrin would react with the amino acids left from a chance impression on this article and hopefully develop a suitable print.
- Q. And the sunglasses, State's Exhibit 32, that are shown in State's Exhibit 32-A, how did you go about processing the sunglasses

looking for latent prints?

- A. I would first submit this article to an atmosphere of super glue. This would develop a print on the surface. And then my next step would be to dust that article with fingerprint powder and hopefully develop a suitable print.
  - O. Is fingerprint powder black?
  - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. Is that why the plastic bag, State's Exhibit 32, appears to be black and the sunglasses and the lens are all black?
- A. That is why it's dirty. I think the lenses are tinted anyway.
- Q. State's Exhibit 44, the piece of sheetrock, how did you go about processing that?
- A. This was an impression in the wall that was visible. I sprayed it with amido black which would react with the serum protein left with the chance impression and hopefully enhance and develop a suitable print also. This print looked suitable, you know, on the wall. We removed that section so I could take it back to the lab to do a better analysis of it. And, consequently, it is not suitable for identification.

- Q. When you say it's not suitable for identification, what do you mean?
- A. Within the friction ridges of your fingers, your palms and your soles there are what we call minutia. These ridges abruptly stop, they split, they come together, each one of these minutia, when compared one to another in a known ink print and unknown print, when we have a sufficient amount that correspond we can effect an identification. If we do not have a suitable amount of these individual identified minutia then we can not identify that print.
- Q. There wasn't sufficient characteristics to be able to identify this print; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. What type of print was that, could you tell from looking at it?
  - A. It's a palm print.
- Q. You talked about serum protein. What do you mean by serum protein?
- A. It's a component of your blood. This chemical that we use, amido black, will react with this chemical and give us a purple sort of stain. The serum protein can be invisible and

not visible to the eye. It doesn't have to be a red blood looking print. It can be a chance impression that contains a serum protein, and when it reacts with amido black it will give us a visible stain print.

- Q. Directing your attention to the part of the faucet in State's Exhibit 43. Were you able to obtain any type of latent prints in State's Exhibit 43?
  - A. Yes, I was.

- Q. What did that latent print show?
- A. On the top of this handle, invisible at the time -- I was examining the whole kitchen area and the sink area -- a print developed on this handle.
- Q. And what did you see when you looked at that print? Did you see any type of blood?
- A. No, there was no visible red-looking blood at all on this. It developed from my amido black process.
- Q. What else did you see from that print? Anything else?
- A. It was identifiable as suitable for identification.
  - Q. Did you compare the print found on

State's Exhibit 43 with the two men who were murdered in this case, Charles and Bradley Allen?

- A. I did with the prints that were submitted to me from the morgue. Since this impression is a very small, minute area, it really could come anywhere within the fingers or the palm. And their prints were not of the best quality to definitely eliminate them. From what I could examine, I could not identify that print as theirs.
- Q. Did you also compare this print with the defendant Ricky Allan Rhoades?
  - A. Yes, I did.

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23.

- Q. Were you able to determine whether or not the print came from the defendant Ricky Allan Rhoades?
- A. Again, I was not. I did not identify that print as his.
- Q. Those were the only persons that you compared this print on State's Exhibit 43 with, the two dead men, Charles and Bradley Allen, and the defendant Ricky Allan Rhoades; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.

- Q. Mr. Sheldon, say if on September first, someone had turned the water on and touched this faucet and left that print, would time do anything -- two weeks later, when you went to lift this print, would time affect the print?

  A. It's a factor in the retention of a
- A. It's a factor in the retention of a print on a surface.
- Q. Is it possible that had one of the relatives or one of their friends left this print say on September 1st or 2nd, is it possible that print could have still been there September 13th?
  - A. Yes.

- Q. Did you also dust for fingerprints the two pizza boxes that you found?
- A. That would be the chemical spray I referred to earlier, ninhydrin.
  - Q. Did you find some beer cans?
- A. We had several beer cans and Coke cans.
  - Q. Where did you find the beer cans and Coke cans?
- A. These were in the trash can in the kitchen area.

Were you able to lift any fingerprints 1 0. from the beer cans? 2 MR. STAFFORD: Object to anything that 3 is not introduced into evidence as to 4 fingerprints, judge, as far as beer cans. 5 THE COURT: You are objecting to 6 results or lack thereof? 7 MR. STAFFORD: Results, the whole ball 8 9 of wax. THE COURT: Sustained. 1.0 BY MS. CONNORS: 11 What did you do with the beer cans and Q. 12 the Coke cans you found? 13 I dusted those for latent prints with 14 fingerprint powder. I lifted the prints and 15 retained them on a three by five card. 16 Do you have those prints with you 17 here? 18 Yes, I do. 19 Do you want them all and the Q. 20 envelope? 21 MS. CONNORS: Yes. 22 State's Exhibit 45, is that an 23 Q. evidence envelope that you have placed the index 24 cards State's Exhibits 46 through 52 in; is that 25

correct? 1 That is correct. Α. 2 Directing your attention to State's 3 Q. Exhibits 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52. Are these 4 latent prints that you lifted from the kitchen? 5 Yes, from the Coca-Cola cans. Yes, 6 all from Coca-Cola cans. 7 Were you able to obtain any prints 8 from the Coca-Cola cans that you examined in the 9 trash can in the kitchen? 10 Α. One. 11 Did you compare that one print that 12 you obtained from a Coca-Cola can in the trash 13 can in the kitchen with Charles Allen? 14 Yes, I did. Α. 15 Was it Charles Allen's print? 16 Q. It was not. 17 Α. Did you compare it with Bradley Q. 18 Allen's prints? 19 Α. Yes, sir. 20 Was it Bradley Allen's print? 21 Q. It was not. 22 Α. Q. Did you compare the print with the 23 defendant, Ricky Rhoades? 24 Α. Yes, I did. 25

- Q. Was it Ricky Rhoades' print?
- A. It was not.

- Q. You have met the defendant Ricky Rhoades before; is that correct?
  - A. Yes, I have.
- Q. Could you point out the person that you know as Ricky Rhoades if you see him in the courtroom?
  - A. The man with the white shirt.

MS. CONNORS: Your Honor, may the record reflect the witness has identified the defendant?

THE COURT: It will

## BY MS. CONNORS:

- Q. Those are the only three persons that you compared that print that you found from the Coke can, one of the Coke cans that you found in the trash can; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. When you were in the kitchen, Mr. Sheldon, let me show you State's Exhibit 42. Did you examine what appeared to be footprints on the floor of the kitchen?
  - A. Yes, I did.
  - Q. And the contents of State's Exhibit

42, are these floor tiles that you actually took up from the kitchen floor? 2 Α. Yes, they are. 3 Do you know approximately what area it 4 would have been on the kitchen floor that you 5 removed these from? 6 I can pick them out from the scene 7 They were two of the impressions that 8 photos. were generally unobscured by any other 9 impressions over them or on top of them. 10 THE COURT: Could y'all approach the 11 bench? 12 (Off the record bench conference). 13 MS. CONNORS: After showing to defense 14 counsel, I would offer State's Exhibits 32 and 15 32-A, I would offer them into evidence. 16 MR. STAFFORD: No objection. 17 THE COURT: State's Exhibits 32 and 18 32-A are admitted. 19 BY MS. CONNORS: 20 Mr. Sheldon, going back to State's 21 Q. Exhibit No. 44, the piece of sheetrock. Did you 22 say that it would have been approximately in 23 this area that you found the sheetrock? 24 On the right-hand side of the hallway. 25

Q. I will put SX-44.

Somewhere along in that doorway, not obviously in front of the door because there is a door there?

A. Yes, correct.

- Q. Would you step down in front of the jury, please? Showing you State's Exhibit 19. These are the coupons, State's Exhibit 39, is that correct?
  - A. That's correct.
- Q. And the sunglasses, State's Exhibit 32, are shown in 32-A on the floor in the front bedroom; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. Remove the two floor tiles from State's Exhibit 42. I am going to ask you to look at State's Exhibit 15. Could you show us where on State's Exhibit 15, would you circle where these two floor tiles were removed?
  - A. (Complies).
- Q. Let me show you what has been marked for identification purposes only as State's Exhibit 53 and 54. Do these accurately depict footprints as shown in State's Exhibits 53 and 54?

A. Yes.

- Q. When you looked at the two tiles, State's Exhibit 42, what were you looking for?
- A. Hopefully I was looking for some ridge details so that if I had a sufficient amount I could identify the footprint.
- Q. If a person was barefoot and made these prints, would you see ridge detail?
  - A. Hopefully, you would.
- Q. If a person were wearing socks and made these prints, would you see any ridge details?
  - A. No, you would not.
- Q. Did you, on June 11th, go to the Harris County jail and take footprints from the defendant Ricky Rhoades?
  - A. The 9th.
  - Q. June 9th?
  - A. Yes.
- Q. When you went to the Harris County jail, did you bring with you another pair of socks?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. And what instructions did you give the defendant Ricky Rhoades?

- A. I asked him to remove his jail socks so I could put on these other socks.
- Q. When you examined him to remove his jail socks, what did he say?
  - A. Well, he was thinking I was.

    MR. STAFFORD: May we approach?

    THE COURT: Yes.

Ladies and gentlemen, if you would, please go with the bailiff back to the jury room.

(Jury leaves the courtroom)

THE COURT: All right, the jury is outside the courtroom. This is specifically regarding what I believe was referred to as State's Exhibits 53 and 54 and the June 9th, 1992, taking of prints of the defendant at the county jail by this witness. Proceed.

## BY MS. CONNORS:

- Q. When you went to the county jail to see the defendant, was the defendant placed in a special room for you?
- A. No, it was the regular room where all inmates are printed.
- Q. The particular room where they put inmates when they want to take prints; is that

correct? 2 Α. That is correct. When you got in the room, was the 3 defendant there? 4 No, I believe I had to wait for him. 5 When the defendant came to the room, 6 0. what, if anything, did you say to him? 7 I don't recall saying anything to 8 9 I proceeded to -- I did ask him to wash his hands, and I started to fingerprint his 10 fingers and his palms. 11 And then, after you finished 12 Q. fingerprinting his fingers and his palm, what, 13 if anything else, did you say? 14 I asked him to sit down and take off 15 Α. his shoes and socks. 16 When you told him to take off his 17 shoes and socks, what, if anything, did the 18 defendant say? 19 He stated that he had socks on in the 20 Α. 21 house. 22 And then what did you say? I said, "I knew that. I have another - 23 Α. pair of socks for you to wear that I am going to 24 ink."

MS. CONNORS: I think that is as far as we need to go at this point.

MR. STAFFORD: Our argument is there were insufficient warnings given to him, he was in police custody. It was taken without a warrant. Taken without the ability of counsel being present.

THE COURT: Specifically I don't see that there is any custodial interrogation. I believe that is the only issue here.

MR. STAFFORD: My client didn't voluntarily go down there. They went and got him.

THE COURT: There is no question he is in custody.

MR. STAFFORD: Moreover, he was brought down not at his request but at the request of the police. He was there because they had him there for specific reasons. And I am contending that all the conversations that he had with this fine officer is not admissible before this jury based on the Code of Criminal Procedure and the rules of evidence.

MS. CONNORS: 38.22 speaks to custodial interrogation and not to voluntary

statement. It's a voluntary statement that he made; was not in response to any question by Mr. Sheldon who works for the police department.

THE COURT: That is my understanding. I am going to allow it.

Was there anything else we need to cover with this witness while the jury is out of the room?

MR. STAFFORD: I object to the prints being admitted at all because it was done without counsel being present, was done without counsel's knowledge. They already had sufficient fingerprints. It was done without a proper warrant.

THE COURT: I don't think they have been tendered yet, and I believe I am anticipating the testimony will be that there could be no match as to prints. If anything, all it could be would be that the size and shape of the foot weren't inconsistent with what was recovered from the house. Is that your understanding?

MR. STAFFORD: Yes, Your Honor.
MS. CONNORS: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Bring the jury in.

MR. STAFFORD: Do you overrule my 2 objection? THE COURT: Yes. 3 (Jury in) BY MS. CONNORS: 5 Mr. Sheldon, on June 9, did you go to 6 the Harris County jail? 7 Yes, I did. 8 Α. And did you see this defendant, Ricky 9 Q. 10 Allan Rhoades? 11 Α. Yes, I did. And did you meet the defendant in a Q. 12 particular room at the Harris County jail that 13 is used for taking fingerprints? 14 15 Α. Yes, I did. When you got to that room, was the 16 17 defendant there? No, I believe I had to wait for him to 18 Α. arrive. 19 When he arrived, what did you do? 20 Q. I asked him to wash his hands, and I 21 proceeded to fingerprint his fingers and his 22 palms. 23 Q. Why did you ask him to wash his hands? 24 Α. We like to have the hands clear, free 25

of any debris so I can get a good impression of his friction ridge formations.

- Q. The person that you took the fingerprints of that you met in that room at the Harris County jail back on June 9 is this man you have identified earlier in the white shirt; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.

MS. CONNORS: Your Honor, may the record reflect that he has identified the defendant?

THE COURT: It will.

BY MS. CONNORS:

- Q. Mr. Sheldon, after you took the defendant's fingerprints and palm prints, what did you do?
- A. I asked him to sit down and take off his shoes and his socks.
- Q. After you asked him to take off his shoes and socks, what, if anything, did he do or say?
- A. He stated that he had his socks on in the house.
- Q. After the defendant told you he had his socks on in the house, what did you do?

- A. I stated I knew. I had another pair that I wanted him to put on so I could ink those up.
- Q. You brought an additional pair of socks; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. And did you give those socks to the defendant?
  - A. Yes, I did.

- Q. And then what did he do with them?
- A. He put them on his feet, I inked up his feet, and I took some impressions of when he stood up, of his sole impression on some paper.
- Q. When you say you inked up his feet, what do you mean?
- A. I put the sock on his foot and I took our fingerprint roller, which I applied a thin layer of fingerprint ink, and I rolled his foot.
- Q. Would that have been the left foot or right foot?
- A. Left foot. I did both feet. Excuse me.
- Q. State's Exhibits 53 and 54 are the two left footprints of the defendant in his socks; is that correct?

A. Yes, two impressions of the left foot.

MS. CONNORS: Your Honor, I tender to

defense counsel State's Exhibits 53 and 54 and

offer them into evidence.

MR. STAFFORD: Subject to my objection outside the jury, I renew the same.

THE COURT: State's Exhibits 53 and 54 are admitted.

## BY MS. CONNORS:

- Q. Mr. Sheldon, after you took the inked impression from both the defendant's right and left feet, what then did you do?
- A. I returned to my office and started the comparison.
- Q. And you were comparing the inked impression in State's Exhibits 53 and 54 with the two tiles from the kitchen floor in State's Exhibit 42; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
  - Q. What were you looking for?
  - A. I was looking for similarities.
- Q. What similarities were you looking for?
- A. Generally we call them class characteristics. We have size, shape, general

pattern type. Due to the lack of identifying characteristics, I couldn't positively identify that print.

- Q. When you say due to the lack of identifying characteristics, that is because the defendant had socks on when he was standing in the kitchen; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.

- Q. With respect to size, the two tiles,
  State's Exhibit 42, that you took from the
  kitchen floor, and the prints that you took from
  the defendant on June 9th, the footprints, could
  you compare the size of the two different
  prints?
  - A. Yes, I could.
  - Q. And what was that?
  - A. They are generally the same size.
- Q. What about the shape from the shape of State's Exhibit 42 and the shape of the defendant's feet that you took shown in State's Exhibits 53 and 54?
- A. Again, they are generally the same size.
- Q. And what other things were you looking at?

- A. Looking at the basic shape. We could tell that there was a high arch looking area where we didn't get a real good impression from the kitchen floor in the arch area, and correspondingly we had the same sort of impression, sort of design, not design, but impression from the inked pattern.
- Q. Mr. Sheldon, in order to have left those footprints on State's Exhibit 42 with the amount of blood that is shown on these prints, would the sock have to have had a little bit of blood, or would it have been saturated in blood to have left those?
- A. In my opinion, I would say it would be saturated.
- Q. Can you step down for a moment, please?

  Can you show the jury, when you talked about the size, what you were looking at?
- A. Generally from heel to toe. That distance. The width in the heel. The width in this area. The width in the toes. The toes themselves. And talking about the instep right in this area right here.
- Q. And when you talk about the shape, what are you looking at?

- A. Again, what I refer to toes, shape of the instep, the curvature here.
- Q. Was there anything else you were looking at?
  - A. Basically that is it.

- Q. What opinion did you reach as to the footprints shown in State's Exhibit 42 and the defendant's footprints that you took in 53 and 54?
- A. They are similar in class characteristics.
- Q. And unlike fingerprints or footprints made with the barefoot, because a sock was worn, you can say only that they were similar, the footprints appeared similar; is that correct?
  - A. That is correct.
- Q. As one of your duties as a latent print examiner, you keep statistics concerning the percentage of prints that are linked up with a suspect with the evidence that is submitted on a yearly basis to the Houston Police Department?
- A. Yes, my duty is to keep the statistics for our division and compile them with the report.
  - Q. What percentage of evidence do you

find prints to have characteristics that are suitable for identification of the one hundred percent of evidence?

A. Fifteen percent.

- Q. Of the fifteen percent suitable characteristics for I. D., of that fifteen percent of evidence, what percent of that fifteen percent of evidence are you able then to link up with a suspect?
- A. Ultimately identified, two percent of that fifteen percent. Those are identified. The fifteen percent are able to be identified. Two percent are identified.

THE COURT: Two percent of the fifteen?

- A. Two percent of the fifteen percent.

  85 percent are no good. No good to us at all.

  We can't do anything with it. Of the fifteen

  percent that we can do something with, two

  percent are ultimately identified.
- Q. It's not like TV, then, where people touch surfaces and you automatically get fingerprints and link them up with the suspect; is that correct?
  - A. No, it's not like TV.

- Q. Let me show you State's Exhibits 30
  and 31. Do you recognize State's Exhibit 30,
  this straight bar, and State's Exhibit 31, a
  threaded weight bar?
  A. Yes, I do.
  Q. And did you also print State's
  Exhibits 30 and 31?
  A. Yes, I did.
  Q. What type of substance did you use to
  print those two particular items?
  A. Since these had blood residue on them,
- or suspected blood residue, I used amido black for the process.
- Q. Were you able to obtain prints from either State's Exhibits 30 or 31?
  - A. I was not.

- Q. Let me show you what has been introduced into evidence as State's Exhibit 29. Did you also print State's Exhibit 29?
  - A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Looking at the blade of State's Exhibit 29, why is it that bluish black color?
- A. This is the residue from my amido black process.
- Q. When you received State's Exhibit 29,

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do you remember whether or not there was blood visible to the eye on the blade of State's 29? Yes, there was. And State's Exhibit 33, one smaller knife and a larger knife, butcher knife, did you also print State's Exhibit 33, the two knives in there? Yes, I did. Were you able to obtain prints from either the knives in State's Exhibit 33? Α. No, I was not. MS. CONNORS: No further questions. THE COURT: Mr. Stafford. CROSS EXAMINATION BY MR. STAFFORD: Sir, as far as the fifteen and two percent is concerned, if an accused admits being there and committing the offense, fingerprints really have no bearing or significance; do they? As far as my percentages? Α. Q. Yes? Well, if we make an identification, that is going to go on our records as

identification. We like to show results, so we

are not going to overlook anything.

- Q. It just helps your statistics and nothing else; is that correct?
- A. It shows our workload when we accomplish something.

MR. STAFFORD: I have no other questions.

THE COURT: Any objection to this witness being excused subject to being on call?

MR. STAFFORD: No.

THE COURT: You may be excused, sir.

Ladies and gentlemen, we are going to break for the day. Need to cover some housekeeping chores here. I know sometimes it seems cold in here and sometimes hot, depending on where you are setting. Are you cold sitting in front of the vent? You might want to bring a jacket.

I don't always take breaks at exactly an hour and fifteen minutes. If anybody needs to have a break, just raise your hand and we will take a break.

Did everybody park today where you keep your car keys? You are all pointing back there. I hope it's not locked up. Do you know where you left it?

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THE JUROR: I know where I left it. THE COURT: Several members of the media have been in and out of the courtroom. Ι have seen Channel 13 and I have seen the It has been brought to Chronicle and the Post. my attention, I don't think the attorneys are aware of this, that Mr. Copus with Channel 13 does know and lives in the same neighborhood as Mr. Yust. Y'all have seen each other in the courtroom today. You do know each other, you are on speaking acquaintance. You didn't know he was going to be here today, and he didn't know you were going to be on this jury. Regarding the media, it is evidently going to be appearing in the newspapers and on some of the stations and maybe on radio as well as Some aspects of this case. television. admonishing you not to pay any attention to If you see an article on this case, don't read it. Save your newspapers until the case is If you are thumbing through a section of the newspaper and you come across anything, if you think you are capable of skipping over that, fine. I am quite sure at least on one television station it's going to be appearing

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there, so don't watch anything on TV about this Again, those people were in and out. have been here all day. You are going to know what is happening in this case. I don't want you talking about this case with anyone, not with your spouses, not with your employers, not among yourselves until you are back there The attorneys have all deliberating the case. been admonished not to engage you in conversation, which is to say that if they should see you in the hallways or around the elevators or anything like that, we may nod that we recognize you as a juror but not engage you in conversation. If anybody attempts to talk to you about the case, bring it to our attention immediately, tell me or tell the bailiff who has you in charge. Don't make any kind of independent investigation. Don't attempt to read law that you think might apply in this You know now some specific addresses. Don't make any drive-byes. I don't think there is anybody here who lives in the vicinity of Pasadena, as I recall from your questionnaires. Do y'all have any requested admonitions at this time?

MS. DAVIES: Just to avoid the media as you have instructed them.

THE COURT: Very much avoid the media. Continue to wear your badges at all times. Ask you be back down here tomorrow at 10:00 a.m. Again I am not going to know exactly where we are going to be at four or five or six o'clock tomorrow. I would like to get through as many witnesses as possible.

Any questions? If there is nothing else. I want y'all to go back in a group to the jury room and retrieve all your belongings. We will get an elevator to take you down at one time. Ten a.m. tomorrow morning in the hallway.